

THE ACADEMY.

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

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It is only within the last half-century that the construction of ancient buildings has been studied scientifically, and the founders of this science allowed ecclesiastical structures to engross their whole attention. Castles are ignored altogether by Rickman, who was the first to teach how the date of a building can be detected from the internal evidence supplied by its details. But his rules apply as much to one class of buildings as another, and Mr. Clark has made it the study of his life to apply them to fortresses. The principle which he has laboured to establish is that the architectural history of castles, although it may be aided by contemporary records such as sheriffs' accounts and fabric rolls, must mainly be learned from the buildings themselves and their earthworks. Even in the case of a ruin, where the ashlar casing has been stripped off, and there is nothing left but the rubble of the interior of the walls, the date can generally be fixed within narrow limits from the evidence afforded by the thick-

ness of the walls, the character of the materials, and the outline of the work. The most puzzling cases are skilful restorations, when the castle has been converted into a gaol, as at Norwich, or into a palace, as at Warwick. Mr. Clark, however, was in the position of an architect who had to make his bricks and quarry his stone by his own personal labour before he could lay his foundations; for, when he first took the subject in hand, there were practically no means of comparing the plans and details of fortresses of different periods, except by actual inspection and measurement. The descriptions of castles given in such books as King's *Mimenta Antiqua* and the *Monumenta Vetusta* are, with some few exceptions, neither full nor exact enough to serve any scientific purpose, while local historians make no pretensions to accurate knowledge of architectural details. Even in the best and latest county Histories, such as Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, in which the ownership of castles is traced from generation to generation with scrupulous care, no attempt is made to recover the story of the fabric, or to illustrate its past and present condition by plans of the area and a *précis* of the characteristic features of the building. There were, therefore, no published data for the historian of military architecture to reason from until he had accumulated them by his own exertions.

The earliest type of castle in England was a timber house, built on the top of a mound of earth from twenty to sixty feet high, which was formed from the contents of a broad and deep circumsccribing ditch. The crest of the mound was fenced round by a wooden paling, and was approached by a steep bridge of planks across the ditch, and thence by steps up the mound. There is a good illustration of such a castle in the Bayeux tapestry, where the taking of Dinan is represented by a conical mound surrounded by a moat and surmounted by wooden buildings, to which men with torches are ascending by a steep bridge. The favourite site for a mound was the summit of a natural hill near the bank of a navigable river, so as to insure the means of transport and communication by water when the roads were beset or impassable. These moated mounds, with base-courts at the side also moated, were dotted all over the country on both sides of the Channel from the ninth century, so that it is a mistake to suppose that the rapidity of the Norman conquest was owing to the want of strong places which could be defended. These primitive castles, with the towns which grew up round them, formed the "buhrs" mentioned in the Laws of the English Kings, but "buhr" was Latinised into "mota" after the Conquest.

Under the Anglo-Norman kings castles became an important factor in English politics, and exercised for two hundred years an influence on public affairs which has scarcely received adequate notice from historians. While the Normans were a minority living among a hostile population, it was the policy of the Crown that a strong castle should be built on every great estate to secure the king's peace as well as the safety of the landowner. If he built on an old site, the Norman baron was satisfied to repair and strengthen the timber bulwarks of his English

predecessor. But if a new site was chosen, where there were no earthworks to build upon, it was probably a post of importance, and a massive tower of stone was built to defend it. King William the Conqueror built in both kinds, for the new castle at York, which he completed in eight days, must assuredly have been of timber; while the Tower of London, which he built to overawe the capital, was of stone, with solid walls twenty feet thick. Domesday does not enumerate castles, and of the fifty-two which are mentioned incidentally thirty-three at least were on old sites; but it is not certain how many of them were of stone. Castle-building, however, was now a usual condition of baronial tenure, and, before the death of Henry I., England was overbuilt with fortresses of stone. They were either rectangular keeps, with massive walls, as at London and Rochester; or, if they were built on moated mounds, they were shell keeps of dimensions corresponding to the mound, for earthworks would not support the weight of solid masonry.

The war between Stephen and the Empress Maud was virtually a contest between the owners of fortresses, who plundered their neighbours and rebelled against their Sovereign with equal impunity. A castle like Cardiff, for instance, with a wall forty feet high and fourteen feet thick, was positively impregnable against assailants unprovided with military engines, and, as it could always be victualled from the sea, it could never be starved into submission by a siege. It was literally "quot domini castellorum tot tyranni," for during the civil war castles were garrisoned by marauding mercenaries, who were the terror of the country side. The first act of Henry II. after his accession was to demolish all the castles which had been built in the last reign without the royal licence, and the number thus destroyed was, by the lowest computation, 385; but good order was not secured until every fortress in the realm had acknowledged the paramount authority of the Crown. Henry II. seized every occasion of getting baronial castles into his own hands, and when he granted an honour the castles were excepted from the grant. This policy was so steadily pursued that when the Hundred of Ongar was given to the King's favourite Minister, Richard de Lucy (not Lacy, as Mr. Clark has it), the castle was withheld from him. King John, however, was unable to continue these precautions, and disorder prevailed until the guardians of Henry III. recovered with a strong hand castles which resisted the royal authority. When the lords of Bytham and Bedford castles refused to surrender them at the summons of the Regent, both fortresses were forthwith besieged by the royal troops and razed to the ground. Later in the same reign it was formally enacted that no subject could lawfully fortify his house without the king's licence, and the grant of such licences ("licentia crenellandi") became an acknowledged branch of the royal prerogative. The law applied to manor-houses, monasteries, and cathedral closes, as well as to castles proper. The earliest licence on record is dated 1257, when the Bishop of Winchester had leave to fortify Portland Island. The latest was granted by Edward

IV.; and the whole number which has been discovered between 1257 and 1476 is 382, but only seventeen of them are of later date than the death of Richard II.

The reign of Edward I. was marked by the introduction of castles of a new type, which were better suited to the requirements of the period. They are called concentric or Edwardian castles, and were built on a scale of size and magnificence hitherto unknown on this side of the Channel. The chief characteristic of a concentric castle is that it has several lines of defence, one within the other, with towers at the angles and along the walls, so that the garrison fought under shelter, and threw their missiles without exposing themselves to the enemy. The best-known examples are the castles which were built by King Edward at Conway and Carnarvon, and other places round Snowdon, to maintain order in his newly conquered territory. They were palaces as well as fortresses, and were built with spacious state rooms, highly decorated, and fitted for the residence of a Court. The earliest and finest of these palatial castles was Caerphilly, which was built by King Edward's son-in-law Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Hertford and Gloucester, to bar the pass from the hill country of Glamorgan into Monmouthshire. It covered thirty acres, and was second only to Windsor in grandeur; but its erection was so quickly followed by the conquest of Wales that its strength as a fortress was never put to the proof, and it has no historical associations connected with it. The same may be said of the castles which King Edward built in North Wales, and of the castles of a still later period, such as Bodiam and Bolton, which were built with the ransoms of prisoners taken in the French wars. These later castles have great architectural merits, but are wanting in historical interest when compared with castles of ancient foundation, which were built for purely military purposes to defend the marches or an exposed district, and were the chief seats of ancient baronies with manorial dependencies in different counties. The tenants of these manors had from time immemorial done suit and service at their lord's castle, which they were bound by feudal obligations to guard and keep in repair. The castles were centres of a long series of historical associations, which still cling to the ruins; while the grander structures of a later age, which had no roots in the past, were forgotten as soon as they fell into decay. These early castles, which were either rectangular towers or shell keeps standing on earthworks, were inconvenient for habitation. When, therefore, their lords began to reside in them, courts had to be erected at the side until the original castle became a keep, which was approached through a succession of baileys. The additions were governed by the nature of the ground, but the outer courts were designed to supply improved means of defence as well as increased accommodation. Chepstow Castle is a good example of a Norman tower converted by additions into a concentric castle. The tower is as old as Domesday; but the castle, which in its ruins is one of the glories of the Wye, was the work of Roger Bigod, fifth Earl of Norfolk, who died in 1306. All the ancient castles of which any considerable remains exist were

similarly converted into Edwardian castles, but the date of the alteration is not always so clearly ascertained as at Chepstow. Mr. Clark, however, teaches his readers to determine such dates from internal evidence, and his book wants nothing but an index to make it an invaluable work of reference.

EDMOND CHESTER WATERS.

A Record of Ellen Watson. Arranged and Edited by Anna Buckland. (Macmillan.)

Those who watch with interest the progress of the higher education of women will remember that in 1877 the Meyer de Rothschild Exhibition at University College was awarded to a young woman, the first of her sex to be admitted to the senior class of pure mathematics then conducted by Prof. Clifford, and to the senior class of physics of which Prof. Carey Foster was the lecturer. They will remember, too, hearing with regret, hardly three years later, of the untimely close of the career so hopefully begun. This little book is a not too partial record of the short life of this girl-student, who died at the age of twenty-four, not, it should be said, of any weakness traceable to the character of her studies, but from a family tendency to pulmonary consumption.

Ellen Watson was born in 1856. She was the eldest of a large family; and, after passing the Junior Cambridge Local Examination in 1870, she left school and divided her time between private study and the tuition of her younger sisters. As her own work was found to suffer from the distractions to which a dutiful and affectionate elder sister is inevitably exposed at home, she was sent for a time to Miss Buss's North London Collegiate School, and in 1872 passed the Cambridge Senior Examination in the First Honours Class. Then, returning home, "she read natural philosophy, Greek, Latin, and mathematics, for the most part without assistance," for about a year and a-half, after which, in 1874, she went up for the Women's Examination then held by the London University (answering to matriculation), and, passing in honours, became entitled to the Gilchrist Scholarship at Girton. It is impossible not to regret, with her biographer, that she decided against availing herself of this opportunity for carrying on her studies in the luxurious independence of college life. But her life would perhaps any way have been short; and it is certainly not the less beautiful because of her fixed resolve not to let the expenses of her education become burdensome to the family resources, and, in fact, to postpone this education itself to the consideration that she was "wanted at home." There is nothing in the memoir to indicate that she considered herself to be making a sacrifice; but among the smaller heroisms of life one does not often meet with a finer than the one by which Ellen succeeded in combining the higher mathematics with her home work of nursery governessing. She "solved the difficulty by retiring to rest at the same time as the younger children, and then rising at four in the morning, so as to get some hours' work before the little ones were ready to begin their day with her." If the Dean of Chichester ever repents of his railing accusa-

tions against studious youth, it is at the shrine of Ellen Watson he should do his penance.

Fortunately, this good girl had enough original genius for her favourite subjects (pure mathematics and physics) to be able to work profitably alone, and also to know when she required further help and direction. In 1876, when she was twenty, she was prepared to join the senior students at University College; and Prof. Clifford, who was naturally much interested in such a pupil, believed her to be capable of original work in those higher regions of mathematical research which, under his guidance, she found even more alluring than physics. It should be mentioned that she was herself engaged in teaching while preparing for the examination which "placed her in the position of first mathematical student of that year in University College." And, in fact, her only fault or mistake seems to have been that she did not fully realise that exceptional talents modify the duties of their possessor, though they do not justify the neglect of duty. It is better for the world that its Ellen Watsons should not be overburdened during their own years of growth and preparation with tasks adapted for people of ordinary powers and mature years.

In 1878 the disease of the lungs became more threatening; and in the following year Ellen, accompanied by one of her brothers, went out to the Cape, where she died in December 1880, having taught in a school to within a few days of her death. The few notes, lectures, and papers included in the volume are mainly of interest as showing the direction of the writer's thoughts. She had a well-rounded, wholesome, and complete mind and nature; energy and enthusiasm, which would have refused to be satisfied with the life of a mere student; a sympathetic nature which won her many friends, from the babies on ship-board to the great mathematician whom she liked to call her "master," whose death was one of her great sorrows. Pupil and master had, in fact, many points in common. With both, the passion for truth and the craving for devoted action were natural instincts, and the impulses of devotion controlled by science could only lead with both to an enthusiasm for the cause of social amelioration. As a girl, Ellen Watson was untroubled by religious doubts or convictions, and her first letters to friends are contentedly and unaggressively sceptical; but she was of too impassioned and earnest a nature to be content without some religion. That of her chief personal friends was orthodox; and, as the need for close spiritual sympathy was one of the motives for her search, it is not surprising that she ended by accepting the religion of her friends. It may be doubted if her orthodoxy would have lasted longer than the phase of Anglicanism through which it is said Prof. Clifford passed as an undergraduate; and it is not a little remarkable that side by side with her Christianity Miss Watson's thoughts on social subjects began in Africa to take a turn for which there can have been little prompting in her surroundings. She read Ruskin's attack on usury and the Bishop of Manchester with much enthusiasm, wished to have Marx's *Das Capital* sent to her, and, in fact, seemed to be in danger of forgetting among such studies the potentialities of "mathematics as the source of new principles in physics." Had

she lived, there is no reason to fear that she would have missed her path in the long run; still less should we allow it to be said that such a bright and blameless youth is wasted, and its end a pure tragedy, only relieved by the religious faith in which she died. Is not such a career infinitely less tragic than one spun out to thrice the length, and destitute throughout of the knowledge and kindness which command respect and admiration for this mere girl? Is it not an end fit, after all, to content even the exorbitant ambition of youth that, so long as people talk idly about danger to the unselfishness and charm of women from a share in manly studies, so long Ellen Watson will be remembered as a living refutation to the tale? And, when the ghost of that fear is laid, we may hope that the generations of students of both sexes who will compete for the "Ellen Watson Scholarship" will draw inspiration also from her memory, and take up the task she left with more, not less, courage and energy, because "the night cometh wherein no man can work." EDITH SIMCOX.

Kildrostan: a Dramatic Poem. By Walter C. Smith. (Glasgow: MacLehose.)

DR. SMITH'S new book so sparkles with good things from first to last that we should like, well to be able to accord to it as an artistic whole the same unqualified praise which is strictly due to most of its constituent parts; and, if we hesitate to do so, the hesitation is still no disparagement. We might stand with the like dubious feelings before many even great works, and a great work not one of Dr. Smith's books pretends to be. Of every book that he has published, however, one can say that what it does pretend to be, it is. As a poet he never scales any dizzy heights; but then he never attempts any dizzy heights. It is no small merit in a poet, at this day, to have an accurate sense of his own bounds, and an entire freedom from any restless wish to overleap them.

A dramatic poem frankly and "realistically" modern as to its personages and its tone—reared, too, upon a framework of incident like that of the contemporary novel—but with every scene of its five acts preluded and rounded off by a chorus corresponding in function to the chorus of Greek drama, cannot but be viewed as something of an experiment, and no easy one. Merely to say, as we can without reservation, that the familiar nature of the present-day subject-matter and the antique mode of the lyrical commentary do not clash, but fuse harmoniously, is to record a success of art. Many of the choruses, though always springing organically from the immediate action or emotion of the drama, form something like separate poems of much beauty. The trite and commonplace character of that on p. 137 in shape of a sonnet (a vehicle which, from its associations and traditions, seems out of place there) is notably exceptional. Perhaps the verses on p. 61, in their tenderly beautiful close, swerve too much from that attitude of "ideal spectator" which criticism has assigned to the chorus. Classic example is undoubtedly adducible for such a divergence; but, though in the face of authority, we are disposed to think that the right mood and frame of mind of the chorus is sympathetic aloofness—a mood and frame of

mind elsewhere throughout Dr. Smith's choric passages maintained with grace and power.

The minor *dramatis personæ* are a mixed group, who, though singly not remarkable, produce, as a whole, an effect of picturesque diversity; while the heroine, Ina Lorne, the orphan daughter of the minister—a piece of entirely charming portraiture—moves like a spirit of sweetness and purity through the unrestful distraction of passions which jar and events which go awry. Her lover, the prime personage of the drama, Sir Diarmid MacAlpine, strikes one as being rather heavy in make and automatic in movement—a little *wooden*, as we say familiarly—but this may be the result of intention on Dr. Smith's part. Not so, however, the "modern poet," Tremain, Sir Diarmid's college-friend,

"Who worships Thor and Odin when he tires
Of Zeus, and Aphrodite, and Apollo,"

and who unites in himself the best culture, the newest atheism, and the most decorative sensuality of our time. He is not a grotesque caricature like Bunthorn, and he is not a serious imaginative creation like Sydney Dobell's Balder, but takes possession of an unoccupied space somewhere between the two. He may, for aught we know, be a portrait, but more probably he is only a type piquantly exaggerated. His graceful gambols upon the precipitous verge of impropriety, until their novel charm is staled, are half shocking and wholly delightful to Doris Cattanach, a Highland proprietress of questionable antecedents. His purpose in coming to the Highlands on a visit to Sir Diarmid was to "gather sensations" among the lochs and hills. He goes to a "Holy Fair," and accounts for his apparently incongruous presence amid the assembled saintliness thus:—

"Why should I not
Enrich my soul with all experiences
Of life and passion, to be moulded duly
Into pure forms of art? I came to see
The Christian superstition, where I heard
The thing was really living."

Of course, he is a worshipper of woman, but hates

"Your meek and milky girls that dare not kiss
A burning passion clinging to your lips."

Female charm, to touch him, must be of a fierce and coiling and venomous sort. The archetype of ideal womanhood appears to be the snake. "I like," he says,

"to play with adders. I had one
I loved once as you love your dog, and had
Subtler communion with it, richer thoughts
From its uprearings and its wondrous eyes
Than you shall get from any noisy hound
With its rough shows of liking."

He falls in love with Doris Cattanach, but cannot help also admiring Ina Lorne, in whom he discovers a wonderful suggestion of Pallas-Athene. He explains that

"Doris must learn to put up with a heart
That loves all beauty, and has room for all."

Sad to say, the "modern poet" ere long turns out to be a poor creature; and Doris is the evil genius of the drama, who spins a web of calamity for others, but is herself entangled in it instead, and ends tragically.

Among the minor characters, not least exquisite in conception is Morag, the old nurse at the Manse, with her gleams of quaint involuntary wit, and her talk passing at times

into unconscious poetry, so that it comes naturally for her to say to Ina Lorne,

"Why will you shut
The door to every caller, and sit here
As lonely as a seal in some sea-cave,
Or heron dreaming by a moorland burn?"

We must confess to being haunted by the liquid murmur of those last two lines; and, in the final one, readers who are not above noticing minute technical matters may see an illustration of what the predominance of the letter *r* can do in the production of melody. A companion instance is in Keats's "undescribed sounds" that "wither drearily on barren moors."

We expressed, at starting, some slight uncertainty as to the entire satisfactoriness of *Kildrostan* when looked at as a whole, with all details merged in the general impression. In conclusion, we are half disposed to be uncritically inconsistent and recall our doubts. What makes us waver is the fact that, in some portions of the book, the unredeemed prose of life is too invasive, and vexes with its presence the sunlight or the starlight which we would fain see regnant ever. Dr. Smith has shown not seldom the power of treating common things with the touch that illumines and makes new. If that power were less intermittent with him our content would be more unalloyed.

WILLIAM WATSON.

American Explorations in the Ice Zones. By Prof. J. E. Nourse. (Boston, U.S.: Lothrop; London: Trübner.)

AMERICANS may be justly proud of their share in the history of Arctic exploration, for their record fully makes up in quality what it lacks in quantity, and Prof. Nourse's carefully compiled and profusely illustrated summary of the work of American explorers in the Polar regions supplies a want that has existed for some years. The remarkable sledge journey of three thousand miles by Lieut. Schwatka, the cruise and loss of the *Jeannette*, and the results of the relief expeditions sent out for De Long by the Treasury Department under Capt. Hooper, and by the Navy Department under Lieut. Berry, are still fresh in our recollection; but a third of a century has now passed since the despatch of the first Grinnell Expedition for the relief of Franklin, and the original narratives of the voyages of Lieut. De Haven, Dr. Kane, the late Admiral Rodgers, and Dr. Hayes, and of the three expeditions of Capt. Hall, are not always accessible. The delightful volumes from the pen of Dr. Kane, which few Arctic books can rival in point of dramatic interest and vivid description, are, indeed, singularly scarce considering that the sales of the first year reached the enormous total of sixty-five thousand copies; while the publications of the United States Government, in official form, are too bulky for the convenience of general readers. Prof. Nourse has now placed the records of these and other adventures within the reach of all; and he has added a notice of the expedition under Lieut. (late Admiral) Wilkes, in 1838-42, which was the first sent out by the United States for scientific purposes. In this country such a work would be sure of a warm welcome at any time, since the most brilliant

and noteworthy achievements which it recalls to our minds originated in a generous desire to relieve one of our own expeditions, or rescue its survivors, and Englishmen will always cherish a feeling of gratitude for the gallant efforts which were made on behalf of their countrymen. Its appearance is, however, singularly opportune at the present time, when the issue of the Greely Relief Expedition is being awaited in Europe and America with such deep anxiety. The last chapter contains an interesting account of the unsuccessful attempts to communicate with Lieut. Greely in 1882 and 1883, and is, therefore, of immediate interest.

It will be remembered that the Greely Expedition was sent out by the United States Signal Service under the auspices of the International Arctic Committee, and is now the only one of the observing parties about whose fate we are still in doubt. It took up its quarters in Lady Franklin Bay, in Robeson Channel, in August 1881; and Lieut. Greely's instructions were to abandon his station not later than September 1883, if no relief had reached him by that time. He was furnished with stores for at least three years; and a steam-launch and three other boats adapted to the navigation of Smith Sound were supplied for purposes of exploration and retreat. There was, therefore, little danger of the expedition running short of provisions or the means of escape, unless some unexpected disaster happened. But the navigation of Smith Sound is extremely uncertain; and, though the *Proteus*, which took out the expedition in 1881, succeeded in reaching her destination in eight days from the date of leaving Littleton Island, the relief expeditions of 1882 and 1883 were completely baffled, in spite of the most persevering efforts, and the *Proteus* herself was last year crushed in the ice, her crew escaping with difficulty to Cape York, where they were rescued by the *Yantic*. The first expedition, however, had managed to land stores and boats on Cape Sabine and Littleton Island, and a whaleboat was left at Cape Isabella. Lieut. Beebe, who was in command, was satisfied that these would be readily found by Lieut. Greely if he should come down to Cape Sabine; and last year Baron Nordenskiöld brought home a native rumour that the party, which consisted of twenty-five men, had all succeeded in escaping to Littleton Island, except two who had died. The situation, therefore, is not by any means hopeless; but its seriousness was fully recognised by the board of officers appointed to consider the measures to be taken this year, and a strong search expedition has accordingly been sent to the rescue.

The general anxiety with regard to the missing expedition was feelingly expressed by Lord Aberdare in his Presidential Address to the Royal Geographical Society last November. "There is much reason to fear," he said,

"that some disaster has befallen these gallant men, and that some of them have perished during their prolonged detention in that most rigorous portion of the Polar regions. Such a fate, happening to any people, would be certain to evoke our warm regrets; but the feeling is heightened when we remember with how keen a sympathy the American people have ever followed the disasters of British

adventurers in Arctic seas, and how generous and untiring have been their efforts to carry relief to the sufferers as long as the slightest chance remained of their being still in the land of the living."

These remarks will be appreciated by everyone; and we can only hope that the Greely Expedition may not form an exception to the happy issue of the various national scientific enterprises which were the outcome of the International Polar Commission, and which promise to contribute so largely to the stock of human knowledge.

A book of this kind covers far too much ground to be reviewed in anything like detail. All that can be done is to indicate its leading features, and touch briefly on the points of more immediate interest. Having done so much, it is only necessary to add that each chapter is worthy of careful reading; and, though the diction occasionally sounds unfamiliar to English ears, the design of the work has been well and successfully carried out. The illustrations, which have been selected from the various works referred to in the text, though very interesting, are of unequal merit; but it is satisfactory to note that there is a fair Index, and a capital circumpolar map showing the latest discoveries, while the Appendix contains a list of the chief publications on North Polar explorations during the present century. Altogether, the volume is a useful addition to Arctic literature.

GEORGE T. TEMPLE.

BOOKS ON ENGLISH DIALECTS.

A Glossary of Hampshire Words and Phrases.
By the Rev. Sir W. H. Cope, Bart.

English Dialect Words in the Eighteenth Century: as shown in the "Universal Etymological Dictionary" of Nathaniel Bailey. Edited by W. E. A. Axon. (English Dialect Society; Trübner.)

An Older Form of the "Treatyse of Fysshynge wyth an Angle" attributed to Dame Juliana Barnes. With Preface and Glossary by Thomas Satchell. (Satchell.)

FROM Sir William Cope's introductory remarks to his *Glossary* we gather that in Hampshire the influence of Board and National schools has been even more effectual than in most other counties in occasioning the disuse of the local form of our language. Unfortunately, very little attempt was made to record the words of the Hampshire dialect before they began to be displaced by the "standard English" of the certificated schoolmaster. It is, therefore, not altogether the author's fault that this *Glossary* is somewhat meagre in comparison with some of those previously published by the English Dialect Society. At the same time, there are indications that the vocabulary is not quite so complete as it might have been made with a little more pains. The form *wold* (for *old*) is not given in its alphabetical place or in the remarks on pronunciation, although it occurs in the sentence quoted in illustration of the word "blare." If the Hampshire people call the lady-bird "God A'mighty's colly-cow," it may be presumed that "colly-cow" is used in this county, as in some other districts, as a child's word for a cow. The word, however, does not appear in the Glos-

sary. We are told that the meadow-pipit is known as the "butter-lark"—i.e., companion-bird, in allusion to its supposed affection for the cuckoo. If this explanation be correct, it would seem that the word "butter," a companion, which is well known in the Midland counties, must, at least formerly, have been found in the Hampshire dialect. It would have been worth while to state whether it is still in use. If a Hampshire newspaper were to set apart a column for dialectal "Notes and Queries," as has been done in other counties, it seems probable that an extensive supplement to the *Glossary* could easily be compiled from the material which would be supplied by local correspondents.

In most of its phonetic features the Hampshire dialect seems to agree with those of the South-western counties generally. The flattening of *f* and *s* into *v* and *z*, and the change of *th* into *d* (as in *drough* for "through," and *adin* for "within"), are found in some of the words contained in the *Glossary*. Probably these peculiarities are confined to a portion of the county; it would be interesting to know the precise boundary of the district in which they prevail. Another characteristic which this dialect shares with those of the neighbouring counties is the eccentric use of the genders in pronouns. The saying that in Hampshire everything is called "he" except a tom-cat is commonly applied to the Wiltshire dialect as well. Sir William Cope says that this statement "is not strictly true," the actual rule being that everything is masculine except a cat, a waggon or any sort of carriage, and a saw, which are always "she." The dialect has many amusing peculiarities in words and idiom. "If the Hampshire folk were told that the parson was 'spiritual,' they would think he was *angry*." The words "break" and "tear" have exchanged meanings: "I have a *torn* my best decanter or china dish; I have a *broke* my fine cambric aporn." A person who is sulky, or in the dumps, is said to have the "peezy-weezies," or the "hansy-jansies." A "fore-right" person is one who rushes into an action without considering its consequences. It is to be hoped that the schoolmaster will not succeed in banishing this expressive adjective. Another good word is "any-when," after the analogy of *anywhere*. "Ramards" means towards the right, and "toards" towards the left. It is explained that "ramards" is a corruption of *fromwards*, but the use of the words seems difficult to account for. Perhaps the allusion may be to the fact that in pointing to an object on the right the hand is moved away from the body, and in pointing to one on the left it is moved towards it. The popular names of plants are extremely interesting. It would have been well if the author had given the usual English equivalents in addition to the botanical names. Among the many archaisms of the dialect may be noted the verb "beet," to mend a fire; "malm," for soil; "rear-mouse" and "flitter-mouse," for a bat; "mark-ash" and "mark-oak," for trees indicating a boundary; "chilver-lamb" (Anglo-Saxon *cilfor-lamb*), a ewe-lamb; and "vinnow," for mouldiness. Sir William Cope has included in the *Glossary* the peculiar words in use at Winchester School, but few, if any, of these seem to have their origin in the local dialect.

Bailey's Dictionary, in one or other of its many editions, is a book so easily procurable that Mr. Axon may, perhaps, seem to have undertaken a superfluous task in reprinting from it the words which are interesting to the student of English dialects. However, the reprint is based on a comparison of two different editions, and the book is enriched with some valuable illustrative notes (not, indeed, so numerous as we could wish) from the pen of Prof. Skeat. Mr. Axon's well-written Introduction gives some interesting information, not previously published, respecting the author of the Dictionary, and an exhaustive bibliography of his works. Considering the time at which he lived, Bailey possessed much sound philological instinct; and his intelligent interest in provincial dialects is very remarkable. The dialectal words which he gives may nearly always be relied upon as genuine, though he is not always right with regard to the localities to which he assigns them. The word "bummel-kite," a blackberry, for instance, which is quoted as belonging to Yorkshire, does not seem ever to have been known in the North, though it appears in Sir William Cope's Hampshire Glossary. Mr. Axon is probably right in his claim to have included all Bailey's words which have any bearing on the study of dialect, but he has inserted several words which are clearly superfluous. The word *gry*, for instance, defined (after Locke) as the thousandth part of a "philosophical foot," is as purely a technical term as "millimètre." By a curious oversight, no key is given to the meaning of Bailey's abbreviations. The reader can scarcely be expected to discover for himself that "O. S." means "Old Statute."

Mr. Satchell's edition of the older form of the famous "Treatyse of Fysshinge," though not printed at the expense of the English Dialect Society, may be regarded as practically one of the society's publications, the editor having prepared a special impression in octavo for presentation to the subscribers. Mr. Denison's MS., from which this edition is printed, is pronounced by Prof. Skeat to belong to a date earlier than the year 1450. Mr. Satchell has extended the abbreviations of the MS., the omitted letters being given in italics. The text, as printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1496, seems to be a somewhat free adaptation of that of the Denison MS. In point of literary style, the later version is generally superior. Some readers may be surprised to see the name of the presumed author given as "Dame Juliana Barnes" instead of Berners, but the former orthography is that employed by Wynkyn de Worde. Mr. Satchell has added a Glossary of the obsolete words, in the preparation of which he has been assisted by Prof. Skeat.

HENRY BRADLEY.

NEW NOVELS.

Dorothy Forster. By Walter Besant. In 3 vols. (Chatto & Windus.)

Berna Boyle. By Mrs. J. H. Riddell. In 3 vols. (Bentley.)

Man Proposes. By Mrs. A. Phillips. In 3 vols. (W. H. Allen.)

Under the Lilies and Roses. By Florence Marryat. In 3 vols. (White.)

Dissolving Views. By Mrs. Andrew Lang. In 2 vols. (Longmans.)

The World of Cant. (Bristol: Thatcher.)

THE history of the unfortunate Earl of Derwentwater has furnished Mr. Besant with the groundwork of *Dorothy Forster*. The brief but romantic rebellion which had the handsome Northern nobleman for its head is not a hackneyed subject so far as fiction is concerned, and Mr. Besant is to be congratulated upon the way in which he has made it serve the purposes of his story. But he is too wise a workman to allow a novel to be merely a narrative of dry historical events. While he has entered fully into the spirit of the time, and reproduced its life with much quaint conceit and humour, he also treats us to a love episode which is one of the most sweet and charming to be found in his many books. Dorothy Forster is a heroine worthy of the love of so noble and handsome a gentleman as Derwentwater. Pure as a child, and lovely as a rose in June, she has yet a brave soul, which is sorely tested in its comparatively brief pilgrimage of life. Nothing could be more delightful than the recital of the love passages between her and the Earl—she with her maidenly charms and loveliness, he with his true nobility and chivalry. Their religion becomes an insuperable bar to their union; but even after the Earl's violent death, and until her own spirit is released from the body, she keeps in her heart the memory of the affection which, from its depth and purity, did her so much honour. Dorothy's brother Tom becomes the General Forster of the rebel army. He is taken prisoner to London, and awaits sentence of death. Dorothy travels to see him—an undertaking fraught with dangers—and by woman's wit the prisoner is enabled to escape to France. But perhaps there is no character so striking and original as that of Mr. Antony Hilyard, General Forster's early tutor, and chaplain and friend to the end. Hilyard belongs to a type now extinct. His head is as full of learning as his skin is too frequently full of wine. He is a very Crichton in cleverness. He has been rusticated from his university for lampoons on his superiors, for he has an incorrigible and an irrepressible wit. He can write verses, quote the most recondite of Latin authors, sing a song, act in a manner not unworthy of the lights of the dramatic stage, and drink with the most jovial and competent toppers in all Northumberland. When his master promotes him to the rank of chaplain, he is afraid he shall lose him as a boon companion, so he pathetically enquires, "But when you have the cassock and bands, you will not cease from drinking and singing, will you?" And Hilyard replies, "Sir, I shall be like unto Friar John des Entommeurs. In the gown I shall only drink the deeper." He has much shrewd wisdom, too, as when he says, "The more ignorant the partisan, the more thorough he is. Wherefore, the Lord protect us from wars of religion, in which every common soldier knows more than his officers." His learning sometimes bubbles up at inconvenient seasons. When he informs Dorothy of the

arrest of her brother, and she is impatient for fuller news, he interlards his conversation with irrelevant matter: "There is a passage in Livy, but let that pass." "It hath been truly said by Seneca in his book—" "Besides, there is the famous passage of Boethius," &c., &c.

An admirable study of Irish life and character is Mrs. Riddell's *Berna Boyle*, a love story of the County Down. Berna is a very high-spirited young lady, whose beauty and manners might well attract such a lover as Gorman Muir. He is in every way worthy of her, notwithstanding that he is the principal in her abduction. This scene, typical of many for which hot-blooded Celtic lovers have been responsible, is described with considerable skill and graphic power. It would be unjust to the author to reveal the details of her plot; but we can promise the reader that he will be deeply interested in it. It is one conspicuous merit of this novel that all the characters are well and vividly drawn—there is not one who is shadowy and unsubstantial—and the local colour of the narrative is excellently rendered. Though the story is not without its sterner passages, these are now and again lighted up with real Irish humour. Berna's mother is as good as one of the creations of Dickens, and Ensign Ludham, the "brightest ornament of the Rutlandshire ragamuffins," is worthy to bear her company. He has been taught that he is very delicate, and that he must be well taken care of, for "there are only five healthy persons between him and a baronetcy," so that his life is a very valuable one. Discouraging with Mr. Muir, Ludham observes, "Of course, the fact of having had a great-grandfather who was hung would score immensely in your favour; but descent isn't everything."

Mrs. Phillips's *Benedicta* was a distinctly able novel, and, remembering this, we must confess to some disappointment with her new story. It is rather thin, and lacks the freshness of its predecessor. Moreover, the plot is not very strong, and it is worked out at too great a length for what there is of it. The work would have been much better had it been compressed into two volumes. Captain Austin is nursed through a serious illness at a sea-side boarding-house, and falls in love with the supposed daughter of the landlady. The latter is of a very humble, if not vulgar, type; but Hagar, her daughter, is of an altogether different order. She has a distinguished air and breeding, which in the mind of Austin puts her even beyond the county ladies with whom his family associates. He marries her, but resolves to keep his union secret from his friends. That we can understand; but we cannot understand why he should prevent his wife from going to see her mother on her death-bed, when the knowledge of this visit could not reach his family. On receiving one of the most pathetic letters that could be penned, in which his wife implores to be allowed to see the being who had lavished all her affection upon her, he exclaims, "I'm—if you shall go. Curse her! Let her die! The sooner the better!" Yet he is represented as passionately loving his wife. Hagar goes without his consent to

soothe the dying moments of Mrs. Mullocks. Her husband follows her, takes away their child in a cab, and is overtaken by a storm. An accident follows, and the child is killed. This is an eventual means of reconciliation, and it is at last discovered that Hagar is the child of high-born parents, and that she had fallen in her infancy into the charge of her supposed mother. Mrs. Austin, the Captain's aristocratic mother, is as implacable as her son. She roundly declares that she would rather have had a fast woman for a daughter-in-law than a low-born one. She thanks God when she hears that their child is dead; and when she is pressed to go and see her son she says, "I swear before God I would not go to him now, not if I heard he were dying." This is not only unpleasant; it is unnatural. But, now we have done fault-finding, we may say that there are many good passages in this novel, and excellent touches of character. Hagar herself, and her supposed mother, are true and natural. Taken altogether, it shows that the author is capable of work beyond the average.

Many of the characters in Miss Marryat's *Under the Lilies and Roses* are such as to disgust a stranger with the British aristocracy. They are, of course, the exception and not the rule; but such a mass of intrigue and vice as is here revealed is not pleasant to think of. There is Lady Swansdown, a professional beauty, for instance, "whose photograph may be purchased for eighteenpence at any shop that deals in similar produce." She still lives under the protection of her husband, though her lover is beneath the same roof. There is her confidante, Mrs. Beverley, about whom the less said the better; there is Mrs. Walter Pullen, respecting whom equal silence should be maintained; there is Lady Patrick Lisle, represented as a better specimen of womankind, but, nevertheless, given to vulgar slang to an inordinate degree; and there are others of whom we wish to know nothing, and can only express our surprise that the author should have wasted so much time upon these worthless individuals. The Countess receives with all apparent affection one respecting whom she whispers to her friend, "If I could poison her and her husband to-morrow, without detection, I would." The men are little better. Not one is removed from the inferior types, while "Beauty Strutt" and the low Baronet, Sir Bate Combe, cause only sentiments of loathing. Viola Rayne, the heroine, is to an extent attractive, but she is not sufficient to leaven the mass of repulsiveness to be here met with. Why should a writer waste her undoubted capacity in books of this kind? So far as we can see, they answer no use whatever, and the market is overstocked already with literature that had better be sunk in oblivion. By-the-way, Lord Tennyson will be surprised to hear that he is the author of the lines

"Something accomplished, something done,
To earn a night's repose."

Longfellow has a passage resembling this in his "Village Blacksmith," but, not being guilty of tautology, what he really wrote was "Something attempted, something done."

It is a refreshing change to escape from too prevalent mediocrity, and to meet with such an unconventional story as Mrs. Andrew

Lang's *Dissolving Views*. The title is appropriate from more than one point of view. The plot may be regarded as disappointing by some readers; but, whatever the story loses in that respect, it more than makes up for by caustic cleverness in writing. We get a series of pictures rather than a consecutive narrative. Life in a Midland county, a duel in Paris, the Oxford and Cambridge cricket match, the gathering of the clans at Oban, a performance of "The Clouds," &c.—these are the staple incidents of the story; but its real interest lies in the writer's charming style and power of saying good things, which have now and again a touch of George Meredith about them. In fact, these *Dissolving Views* are very vivid and very entertaining while they last.

A new edition is sent to us of *The World of Cant*, a novel whose object is sufficiently indicated by its title. The author writes with power; and, if his exposure is somewhat scathing, we must remember that desperate diseases require desperate remedies. There is plenty of room still for a Thackeray in our midst, if such a master satirist would but again appear. If we cannot say that the present writer is a Thackeray, his book is yet not without its uses. G. BARNETT SMITH.

THREE SHORT BIOGRAPHIES.

Samuel Rutherford. By the Rev. Andrew Thomson, Edinburgh. (Hodder & Stoughton.) It may be doubted whether this biography will raise up many fresh admirers to one of the chief of "the new forcers of conscience under the Long Parliament." We can imagine that Rutherford may have been a considerable pulpit orator; but we must confess a strong distaste for the exuberant rhetoric, and the incessant recurrence of the language and imagery of Solomon's Song, which characterise the Letters. The present biographer describes his extracts from them as honey from the honeycomb; but we would fain exchange a good deal of the honey for a little more solid and less cloying food. It is a relief to turn from Rutherford to *Holy Dying* or the *Saints' Rest*, though, no doubt, thousands whose taste is not over-fastidious have found profit and consolation in the writings of the Covenanters. The work before us, though somewhat too rhetorical and ecstatic, is in many respects well and carefully written, and shows a wide acquaintance with literature; but the author is scarcely a safe guide in the details of history, and we are wholly unable to accept his views on the great questions of the seventeenth century. For instance, his summary of the events of 1648-60 culminates in the extraordinary statement that Cromwell's Protectorate lasted nine years. At p. 35 we read, "Rutherford had dealt many hard words, and, as some thought, harder arguments, against Dr. Jackson, the learned Bishop of Peterborough, who had deserted to Arminianism, and was at that time basking in the sunshine of royal favour." The insinuation is a disagreeable one, and might have been spared. At all events Jackson was not Bishop, but Dean, of Peterborough, and it will scarcely be denied that his attainments and his writings fully entitled him to the lesser dignity. At p. 59 to "spill" ("I had rather spill twenty prayers than not pray at all") should be explained as equivalent to "to waste," not "to spoil." At p. 163, for "earnest penury" read "earnest penny." We cannot help wishing that Rutherford's dying prediction (here heralded by a bad misquotation from Milton), with its terrible confusion of metaphors, had been suppressed: "This night will close the door and fasten my anchor within the veil, and I shall go away in a sleep by five in the morning." This book needs careful revision before it can be accepted as a wholly trustworthy guide to the facts of the life of Rutherford and his relation to the history of his time.

DR. STOUGHTON has never done better work than in his account of *Howard the Philanthropist and his Friends* (Hodder & Stoughton). If he would only eradicate the custom of importing into his volumes the guide-book information which every moderately informed Englishman should have at his fingers' ends we should be spared the necessity of finding a single fault. We do not wish to be told that Howard heard "the far-famed Carillon ring" at Bruges; that "in Ghent the Hotel de Ville told of Charles V., and the streets of the Brewer, Jacob Van Arteveldt;" and that Delft is "that interesting Dutch town so intimately connected with the story of the Pilgrim Fathers." If all this is taken as read, there is quite enough in the story of Howard to make an entertaining volume, and Dr. Stoughton knows how to bring out its interesting points. The Doctor does not profess to settle the vexed questions in the life of the great English prison-reformer. The mystery which shrouds the misfortunes of the son is still unsolved; the strange problem how the servant who is said to have been concerned in the boy's ruin should receive an annuity of ten pounds under the father's will still remains without elucidation. Possibly these points never will be settled so long as the world lasts. What Dr. Stoughton has undertaken to do, and what he has accomplished, is to describe the life of Howard in a popular form, and to bring prominently into the light the careers of the friends and followers who were associated with him. In the latter part of his labours he has been aided by the large collection of literature on the Nonconformists of the last century which is preserved in the library of New College. Of the chief of Howard's friends, Mr. Whitbread, he has enjoyed the advantage of learning much from the papers preserved by his descendants at Southill, and from the traditions treasured up in the family. One at least of the philanthropist's admirers seems to be unknown to Dr. Stoughton. A correspondent of the *Gentleman's Magazine* for May 1786 suggested the propriety of erecting a statue in honour of Howard, and it was with difficulty that the project was abandoned. It was Dr. Warren, says the biographer, who started the idea, and he is "not mentioned by Fame." The true name of the writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* was Dr. Warner; and Fame, far from being silent as to his life, has told very clearly some very extraordinary anecdotes about his unclerical acts.

Sir Beville Grenville, the Knight of the West (Launceston: Cornish and Devon Printing Company), is an admirable little biography—by Mr. Alfred F. Robbins—of a Cornish knight who occupies the same proud position among the Cavaliers that his friend, the high-minded Sir John Eliot, fills in the ranks of the early Parliamentarians. We have spoken of Sir Beville this is, to our mind, the preferable mode of spelling his Christian name—Grenville as a Cavalier; but, like Falkland, he sided with the opposition to the Court in the early incidents in the contest between the King and his people, and did not change sides until the death of Strafford was resolved upon. Whether he would have continued faithful to the cause of the Parliament had the friend of his youth and early manhood survived is a question which can never be answered; it is enough for us now to remember that, even in those fierce days of frenzied passion, no opponent ever cast a doubt

on the honesty of Sir Bevil's change of purpose. He died leading the victorious Cornish on the hill of Lansdown, where his monument—in no very creditable condition when we saw it a short time since—stands to this day. This little memoir, twenty pages in all, of a noble character, contains some information relating to Cornishmen before and during the Civil War which cannot easily be obtained elsewhere.

RECENT THEOLOGY.

An Old Testament Commentary for English Readers. By Various Writers. Edited by Charles John Ellicott. Vol. V. (Cassells.) Free but reverent criticism of the Biblical writings finds more favour with this generation than with the last, and the average of merit of the popular commentaries has perceptibly risen. There are, no doubt, drawbacks incident to most work that is done to order; and yet, if we could only put together the most competent contributions to the various new series, we should have a highly creditable exhibition of a talent for popularising sound nineteenth-century learning. From the present volume we should take Dean Plumptre's work on Jeremiah and Lamentations, Dr. Reynolds' and Prof. Whitehouse's on Hosea and Amos (scarcely full enough on Hosea), Mr. Aglen's Introduction to the Book of Jonah, and Mr. Lowe's Introduction to Zechariah. We would gladly add Mr. Lowe's Commentary on Zechariah but for the fact that the quality of the work is not so much openness to the best nineteenth-century critical thought as an excessive caution and independence. Mr. Lowe's contribution, however, will assuredly not be neglected by anyone who is bold enough at a future time to undertake a critical edition of this obscure book. The rest of the volume is creditable, but nothing more. Ezekiel is, no doubt, hard to make interesting, at any rate to one who approaches the book without a due conception of the importance of the Captivity period; and we cannot say that Dr. Gardiner has succeeded. The Book of Daniel, so full of fascinating problems, is very meagrely treated by Mr. H. Deane—a scholar from whom we had hoped at least a repertory of carefully sifted facts and cautious conclusions; perhaps he wished to make a practical protest against the injudicious length of the *Speaker's Commentary* on this book. The commentator on Joel does not seem to realise the difficult and interesting problems raised by this short prophecy; he does not even give a note on the tense in ii. 18, and thinks it at least permissible to discover in ii. 23 a distinct Christian reference. As might be expected, the portion with which Prof. Whitehouse's name is connected stands out by the use made of Schrader's *Cuneiform Inscriptions*. We are surprised that he still mentions the non-form *Vul-nirari*; it is not a question of Smith or Schrader, but of fact. Dr. Gardiner might with great advantage have extended his references to Oriental lore, at any rate on chap. i. (the vision), chap. viii. (Tammuz and the portraiture on the wall), and chap. xxviii. 14 (the "mountain of God"). Mr. Lowe's work we have already praised for its originality and caution. He will not expect to convince everyone that the whole of Zechariah was written by one man; but his collection of facts from the internal evidence is weighty. One remarkable suggestion deserves chronicling—Mr. Lowe thinks that xii. 10 once stood after xiii. 3. In a second edition, Nergal-Sarizer (p. 576) should be explained "Nergal, protect the king;" Schrader, who is cited, takes *us'ur* as the imperative.

Lehrbuch der Neuhebräischen Sprache und Litteratur. Von Herm. L. Strack und Carl

Siegfried. (Karlsruhe und Leipzig.) This introduction to the study of post-Biblical Hebrew literature consists of two parts—a Grammar (pp. 1-92) by Siegfried, and a Bibliographical Appendix (pp. 93-132) by Strack. In the Grammar we have an analysis of the language of the Mishna—the Hebrew which was perpetuated in the schools after it had been supplanted by Aramaic in the mouths of the people, and which continued to be used afterwards by Rabbinical authors and commentators. The new features peculiar to it, so perplexing to the student acquainted only with the Hebrew of the Bible, are explained; and the idioms and forms developed by it for the purpose of expressing new ideas and relations are illustrated and classified. The work is admirably executed, and evidently incorporates the results of much patient and careful research. In the Appendix the principal editions of the Mishna, Talmud, &c., many of the more important works of the mediæval Jews on grammar, exegesis, and other subjects, as well as the chief modern aids to the further study of the literature, are specified. The volume supplies a real want; and, containing, as it does, much information either not hitherto collected or not readily accessible, ought to be specially valuable to the student.

We regret that we cannot express a good opinion of Bishop Hellmuth's *Biblical Thesaurus*, Part I. (Hodder & Stoughton). The work is simply one more attempt to enable unskilful hands to conjure with the Hebrew Scriptures. Nothing is less desirable in the interests of true scholarship than the publication of these delusive short cuts and royal roads to knowledge. The time spent upon them is worse than wasted; a plentiful crop of obstinate errors is the sure result of meddling with such pseudomathesis. The sort of thing here provided may be imagined when we state that, although the author professes "due consideration of the progress of science," he goes on to talk of "the formation of Chaldeæ, Syriac, Arabic, Greek, Latin, and other languages from the Hebrew, by either borrowing the exact bi-literal or tri-literal root, or by prefixing, dropping, transporting, adding, or interchanging letters"—a method comprehensive enough to cover the derivation from Hebrew of all languages whatever. This, indeed, appears to be the author's *bona fide* belief.

Questiones de Historia Sabbati. By Dr. Wilhelm Lotz. (Williams & Norgate.) In this very interesting tract Dr. Lotz has argued with fullness of learning and much critical acumen the important question of the origin of the Sabbath festival, discussing, first, what literary and monumental traces exist of its observance in pre-Mosaic times, in the course of which discussion he gives the text and a translation of the famous Assyrian Calendar of the intercalary month of the second Elul; and, secondly, seeking to gather from the writings of the Old Testament a conclusion as to whether the belief of the Israelites about the nature and obligation of the Sabbath rest was uniform or fluctuating from the age of Moses onward. Dr. Lotz argues with much force in favour of the former alternative.

The Metaphysics of the School. Vol. III., Part I. By Thomas Harper, S.J. (Macmillan.) It is impossible to lay aside this instalment of Father Harper's great work without profound respect, which will often be accompanied by profound discouragement. One is forced at every step to ask, What is the use of it all? When it is laboriously proved that the latest discoveries of embryology will fit into St. Thomas's version of Aristotle, or that Suarez, like Newton, was quite justified in denying action at a distance, perhaps it may appear that Aristotelians are better metaphysicians than Cartesians; but still—What does metaphysic add to science? One can under-

stand the advantage of formal correct thinking on subjects on which positive knowledge does not exist; but, when we have the knowledge, if it is correct in matter it will be correct in form. Throughout the present instalment of his work, the author seems to be employed in constructing or reconstructing an abstract spectral double of the knowledge which is as safe and more intelligible in its concrete positive form. In this dreary enterprise he displays so much subtlety, learning, and vigour that it is possible to anticipate with interest a dissertation of three or four hundred pages on free-will, to be followed by a discussion of the final and the exemplary cause with which the fifth book (dealing with the causes of being) will close.

THE Cambridge University Press has issued, in a convenient volume, the valuable Introduction written by Prebendary Scrivener for the *Cambridge Paragraph Bible* of 1873, "with such additions and corrections as more recent studies have enabled him to make." The full title of the present book is "The Authorised Edition of the English Bible (1611), its Subsequent Reprints and Modern Representatives"—a title which carefully excludes any reference to the Revised Version of the New Testament.

We have also received:—*The Law of the Ten Words*, by J. Oswald Dykes—"The Household Library of Exposition" (Hodder & Stoughton); *Present Day Tracts*, on Subjects of Christian Evidence, Doctrine, and Morals, by Various Writers, Vol. IV. (Religious Tract Society); *Terse Talk on Timely Topics*, by Henry Varley (Nisbet); *The Ideas of the Apostle Paul*, Translated into their Modern Equivalents, by James Freeman Clarke (Boston, U.S.: Osgood; London: Trübner); *The Glories of the Man of Sorrows*: Sermons preached during Lent by H. G. Bonavia Hunt (Cassells); *Some Notes on the Book of Psalms*, by the Rev. John A. Cross (Longmans); *The Promised Seed*: a Course of Lessons on the Old Testament for Schools and Families, by the Rev. Charles R. Ball (S. P. C. K.); *Phases of Religion: Familiar Addresses on the Form and Expression of Personal Religion*, by William Miall (Wyman); *Christian Opinion on Usury*, with Special References to England, by W. Cunningham (Macmillan); *Heathen Mythology*: Corroborative or Illustrative of Holy Scripture, by the late Hugh Barclay (Glasgow: Morison); *Christianity judged by its Fruits*, by the Rev. Dr. Charles Crosleigh (S. P. C. K.); *A Letter to the Peers of the Realm, on the Present Relation of Church and State, its Perils and Safeguards*, by the Rev. Charles Voysey (Ridgway); *Traveller's Joy on the Wayside of Life*, Written and Selected by Ellen Gubbins (Griffith & Farran); *Seeking after God in Science and Religion*, by the Rev. C. J. Whitmore (Nisbet); *William Tyndale*, by E. C. Heisch (S. P. C. K.); *The Life of Christ*, by Dr. Bernard Weiss, Translated by M. G. Hope, Vols. II. and III. (Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark); *The Doctrine of the Divine Love*, by Ernest Sartorius, Translated by Sophia Taylor (Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark); *The Book of the Beginnings*: a Study of Genesis, with an Introduction to the Pentateuch, by R. Heber Newton (Putnam's); *Mind in Matter*: a Short Argument on Theism, by the Rev. James Tait (Charles Griffin); &c., &c.

NOTES AND NEWS.

We hear that the Life and Letters of Princess Alice will shortly appear in India in both a Bengali and a Guzerathi translation.

A VERY original design appears on the cover of the *de luxe* edition of Lord Tennyson's works now in course of issue by Messrs. Macmillan. The volumes of Marguerite of Angoulême, the

delight of the curious in such matters, are sprinkled with golden daisies. This new edition of the Poet Laureate's works is enclosed in covers of Rossetti-blue, over which runs a filigree work in gold, the acorn and oak-leaf lending themselves to the design. We hear that this artistic conception is the handiwork of Mrs. Orrinsmith, for many years a fellow-worker in the arts with Mr. William Morris.

WE understand that the memoirs of Robert Moffat, the famous African missionary and traveller, are being prepared by his only surviving son, Mr. John Smith Moffat, now resident at Graham's Town. Mr. T. Fisher Unwin has been instructed to solicit on his behalf any letters or other papers relating either to Dr. Moffat or to his wife which friends may be willing to place at his disposal for this purpose. All such documents should be addressed care of Mr. Unwin, 26 Paternoster Square. They will be carefully preserved and duly returned.

MR. PAGET TOYNBEE is engaged upon a new Critical and General Dictionary to the "Divina Commedia," based on the *Vocabularis Dantesco* of Prof. Blanc. The work will form a volume of "Bohn's Series" published by Messrs. George Bell & Sons.

LAST week we stated that the General Board of Studies at Cambridge had nominated five university lecturers in history. We are now able to add that St. John's College has supplied an omission by appointing Mr. J. Bass Mullinger to deliver lectures on history for two years from next Michaelmas.

THE Thirlwall Memorial Committee has offered to the University of Cambridge the sum of £1,175 10s. to found a "Thirlwall Prize" for a dissertation on some historical subject involving original research.

MESSRS. SAMUEL BAGSTER & SONS will be the publishers in England of a reprint of Tyndale's translation of the Pentateuch (1530), edited by the Rev. Dr. J. I. Mombert from the copy in the Lenox Library, New York. Up to October of this year the subscription price will be one guinea, for a volume of about 750 octavo pages.

Lady Lowater's Companion, by the author of *St. Olave's*, &c., will shortly be published by Messrs. Hurst & Blackett in three volumes.

THE new volume of "Hurst & Blackett's Standard Library" will be *The Real Lord Byron*, by Mr. John Cordy Jeaffreson.

LADY SOPHIA PALMER has written for the July number of the *Quiver* a description of her ascent of the First Cataract of the Nile, which lies just above Assouan, and is one of the first difficulties to be overcome in navigating the Nile in the direction of Khartoum and the Soudan.

THE *Antiquarian Magazine* for July will contain an article on the "Old Tolhouse at Great Yarmouth," now under restoration, by Mr. E. P. Loftus Brook, and the completion of the Rev. H. Moore's paper on the "Characters of the Wars of the Roses."

MR. THOMAS ARCHER is writing for *Little Folks* magazine, beginning in the July number, on the subject of "Little Toilers of the Night," giving some accounts of children whose occupations keep them employed during the dark hours.

A SECOND edition of *The First and Second Battles of Newbury* has just been issued by Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall, & Co. It will be welcome to those students of the Civil Wars who have for some years been unable to procure a copy of this exhaustive guide to two of the most important conflicts of the period.

OUR Lancashire readers will be glad to be reminded of the republication of Leach's

Psalmody (London: Curwen). The tunes are harmonised by Mr. J. Butterworth, and in a prefatory memoir Mr. Thomas Newbigging does justice to the ability of the self-taught musician.

THE Prince of Wales, who is lord of the manor of Sandringham and other manors in Norfolk, has been pleased to accept the dedication of Mr. Mason's History of that county, now in process of publication.

THE publication of *A Forgotten Genius*—a memoir of Charles Whitehead by Mr. H. T. Mackenzie Bell—which was announced to take place in the spring, is postponed till September.

AT the seventy-fourth annual meeting of the Swedenborg Society, held last Tuesday, it was reported that 2,387 volumes of the works of Swedenborg had been sold during the past year, and 1,287 given away. A considerable proportion of the circulation was in the Transvaal, New Zealand, Canada, and Sweden; and much interest in the subject was reported from Bengal.

ACCORDING to the Ottawa correspondent of the *Scotsman*, the first "girl graduate" in arts in Ontario took her degree at the recent convocation at Queen's College, Kingston. She was the gold medallist of her class, and Principal Grant announced that he would "back her against any classical scholar in Canada." At the recent convocation at Victoria College, the first "girl graduate" in science also took her degree. Last year, at the same college, the degree in medicine was conferred on a woman, while Queen's College has conferred three such degrees this year.

COREA, having entered into treaty relations with foreign Powers, has thought it necessary to start a newspaper. Being the first attempt at journalism, too much is not to be expected from the *Metropolitan Ten-day Gazette* as yet. Though somewhat a long title, the *Metropolitan Ten-day Gazette* is good, and the sixteen pages of which each number consists are probably quite as much as can be conveniently filled in a country where public affairs have to be handled very carefully. Chinese has been chosen in preference to Korean as the language to be employed, and both type and paper do credit to Korean enterprise.

A MAP of Austria-Hungary, by I. Hátsek, exhibiting by tints the number of persons able to read and write, in the last number of *Petermann's Mitteilungen*, gives food for reflection, and very clearly shows that legislation alone is not sufficient to bring about a high standard of education. The number of persons able to read and write is highest in the German provinces, lowest in Galicia, Dalmatia, and the Bukovina, whilst Hungary holds an intermediate position. While in the Vorarlberg eighty-two persons out of every hundred are able to read and write, the number of those possessing these accomplishments in Dalmatia and the Bukovina scarcely exceeds nine. Nay, there are no fewer than sixteen districts in which less than five per cent. of the inhabitants possess these rudiments of education. In Hungary the proportion is 46.2 per cent.—an unfavourable result due in a large measure to the indolence of the Walachs, among whom public elementary schools are urgently needed. In addition to this statistical paper, the *Mitteilungen* publishes an interesting account of a journey across Novaya Zemlya, by L. Grinewezki; and a notice on little-known contributions to the history of geographical discovery in Central America, by Dr. Polakowsky.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following note by Lord Tennyson upon a line in "The Lady of Shalott":—

"'Little breezes dusk and shiver' may be taken to mean *darken* and shiver—the light and shade playing upon water in a light that is fitful."

FRENCH JOTTINGS.

AT its meeting last week under the presidency of M. Edouard Pailleron, the Académie française awarded four prizes of 2,000 frs. each (£80) to the following out of 146 competitors:—M. A. Filon, for his *Histoire de la littérature anglaise*; M. René Lavollée, for his *Classes ouvrières*; the abbé Sicard, for his *Education morale*; and M. Xavier Thiriat, for his *Journal d'un solitaire*. At the same time several volumes of poetry were also "crowned."

THE Radical poet, M. Clovis Hugues, has won an honour of different character—a prize of 1,000 frs. (£40) for a poem in praise of champagne given by the growers of Epernay. There were no less than 1,104 competitors.

M. VICTOR HUGO has sent a subscription of 500 frs. (£20) to the committee formed for erecting a monument to Eugène Delacroix, and the Municipal Council of Paris has also resolved to contribute to the fund.

THE Société de l'Histoire de France has resolved to undertake the publication of the *Liber querulus de excidio Britanniae* of St. Gildas (sixth century). M. de la Borderie will prepare a critical text, with a translation, and will give in an Appendix a redaction of the text made in the twelfth century, probably by Robert de Torigny.

MM. DES FOSSEZ ET CIE. (13 Rue Bonaparte, Paris) announce a work on *Norman Architecture in Normandy and England in the Eleventh and Twelfth Centuries*, by M. V. Ruprich-Robert, comprising historical and descriptive text with over 200 illustrations, and about 176 plates. The price to subscribers will be 240 frs.

M. EUGÈNE MÜNTZ's next book will be *La Renaissance en Italie et en France à l'Époque de Charles VIII.* The diplomatic and military history of the period is dealt with by the late duc de Chaulnes. It will be published next October by Messrs. Firmin-Didot, who likewise announce *Le Livre-Journal de Madame Etoffe, Marchande de Modes, Couturière lingère ordinaire de la reine Marie-Antoinette et des Dames de sa Cour (1787-93)*, edited by the Comte de Reiset, and a *Dictionnaire historique et pittoresque du Théâtre et des Arts qui s'y rattachent*, by M. A. Pougin.

THE Société générale de Librairie catholique (76 Rue des Saints-Pères, Paris) is about to publish by subscription, at the price of 35 frs. per volume, a photographic page-for-page reproduction of Mansi's *Sacrorum Conciliorum omnium Collectio* (1759, &c.), in thirty-one volumes folio. The original work is very scarce, and fetches about 3,000 frs. The successive volumes will appear at intervals of two months.

UNDER the title of "Rosette," the current number of *La Revue britannique* gives a translation of Miss Betham-Edwards's story called "A Disillusion," which appeared in the volume entitled *Exchange no Robbery*.

MESSRS. HACHETTE have just issued a new edition of the popular volume of hunting adventures—*Bombonnel*: ses Chasses, écrites par lui-même. But why do not the publishers add a chapter or two recounting the latest exploits of the veteran panther-slayer? A sketch of his hunting-lodge in the wilds of Algeria would also form an acceptable vignette. M. Bombonnel's observations on the habits of animals, if put together, would be equally interesting to the general reader and to the naturalist.

A FRENCH translation of Mr. F. Marion Crawford's *Dr. Claudius* has begun to appear this week as a *feuilleton* in the *Indépendance belge*.

ORIGINAL VERSE.

GLOIRE DE DIJON.

When the long June days are done,
Faded all their crimson flowers,
Sweet through sun and sweet through showers
Gloire de Dijon still blooms on.

Great fair petals hue of cream,
Glorious in their pallid flush,
Tints beyond all painters' brush,
Fragrance faint as in a dream!

Roses! in some far-off June,
First shy gift of dawning love,
Me your lingering scent can move
Like some half-remembered tune;

For now, as in those long-past days,
With leaves just plucked from myrtle-tree
You come, renewing hope, to me
Fresh flowers instead of withered sprays.

An Indian summer! shall close
Yet crown a life long used to pain
With peace like sunlight after rain,
And rest as sweet as Dijon's rose?

Then love once more shall strong and true,
Though June and golden days have fled,
Forbear to mourn, raise up its head,
And bloom as Dijon glories do.

I. O. L.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM GASKELL.

ON Saturday last the little graveyard of the Unitarian Meeting-house at Knutsford, in Cheshire, was thronged by some six hundred persons who had attended to pay a last tribute of respect to the late Rev. William Gaskell, who was that day buried in the same grave where, in 1865, he had laid the body of his wife, the author of *Mary Barton*, *Cranford*, and *Wives and Mothers*. Mr. Gaskell was born at Warrington, July 24, 1805, and died at Manchester, June 11, 1884. He was educated at Manchester New College and at the University of Glasgow, where he took his M.A. degree. In 1828 he became one of the ministers of Cross Street Unitarian Chapel, Manchester, and retained the position until his death. The connexion was fittingly celebrated on the twenty-fifth and fiftieth anniversaries. In 1832 he married Miss Elizabeth Cleghorn Stevenson. The genius of the wife and the scholarly attainments of the husband made them known to a wide circle of distinguished persons. Comparatively little of Mr. Gaskell's work has been printed. A number of sermons, some lectures on the Lancashire Dialect (1853), a small volume of *Temperance Rhymes* (1839), only inadequately represent his powers. He was a felicitous exponent of English literature; and his class lectures delivered at the Owens College, and in more recent years at the Home Missionary Board, were full of bright and suggestive teaching. It was one of his professorial remarks that led to the production of Mr. J. E. Bailey's well-known *Life of Thomas Fuller*. His influence in Manchester was great, and in the days of his strength he aided many good causes—educational, social, and philanthropic. It is to be feared that the engrossing avocations of a long and busy life will have prevented him from leaving any autobiographical material. This is to be regretted, for he had an abundant fund of literary anecdote and reminiscence, and was an admirable raconteur. How few now remain who can claim, as he could, to have had as guests, among a host of others, Wordsworth, "Barry Cornwall," and Charlotte Brontë. In Manchester his position was patriarchal; and the tall thin figure and fine head, with its benevolent aspect, will be missed in many circles where it was an ever welcome guest.

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

SELECTED FOREIGN BOOKS.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

- DUEMICHEN, J. Der Grabpalast d. Patumenap in der thebanischen Nekropolis. 1. Abth. Leipzig: Hinrichs. 50 M.
FRALLINI, L. Holz-Sculpturen. Berlin: Claessen. 32 M.
GAIDOZ, H., et P. SÉBILLOT. Le Blason populaire de la France. Paris: Cerf. 3 fr. 50 c.
GERHARD, E. Etruskische Spiegel. 5. Bd. Bearb. v. A. Klügmann u. G. Kürte. 2. Hft. Berlin: Reimer. 9 M.
GEYMUILLER, E. di. Raffaello Sanzio. Milan: Hoepli. 60 L.
KAHN, J. Geschichte d. Zinsfusses in Deutschland seit 1815, u. die Ursachen seiner Veränderung. Stuttgart: Cotta. 6 M.
PALUDAN-MÜLLER, J. Studier over Goethe's dramaer. Copenhagen: Schøn. 3 kr.
SAY, Léon. Le Socialisme d'Etat. Paris: Calmann Lévy. 3 fr. 50 c.
SÉBILLOT, P. Contes des Provinces de France. Paris: Cerf. 3 fr. 50 c.
TRACHSEL, C. F. Semi-bractéates inédites Suisses et Suabes du 10^e, du 11^e et du 12^e Siècle, retrouvés en 1883. Lausanne: Benda. 6 fr.
VAN BEMMELLEN. L'Egypte et l'Europe, par un ancien Juge mixte (Boutros). T. 2. Paris: Maisonneuve. 16 fr. 50 c.
WEDDIGEN, F. H. O. Geschichte der deutschen Volkspoesie seit dem Anfange d. Mittelalters bis auf die Gegenwart. München: Callwey. 6 M.
WIESER, F. v. Ueb. den Ursprung u. die Hauptgesetze d. wirtschaftlichen Werthes. Wien: Holder. 5 M.
WUTTIG, J. Thomas Arnold, der Rektor v. Rugby. Hannover: Meyer. 1 M.
ZOELLER, H. Pampas u. Anden. Stuttgart: Spemann. 10 M.

THEOLOGY.

- MARTIN, l'Abbé. Introduction à la Critique textuelle du Nouveau Testament. T. 2. 40 fr. Description technique des Manuscrits grecs relatifs au Nouveau Testament conservés dans les Bibliothèques de Paris. 20 fr. Paris: Maisonneuve.
WICHELSHAUS, J. Akademische Vorlesungen üb. das Neue Testament. 3. Bd. Das Evangelium d. Johannes. Hrg. v. A. Zahn. Halle: Fricke. 3 M.

HISTORY.

- DILLMANN, A. Ueb. die Regierung, insbesondere die Kirchenordnung d. Königs Zar'a Jacob. Berlin: Dümmler. 5 M.
ENGELMANN, J. Die Leibeigenschaft in Russland. Ein rechtshistor. Studie. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot. 7 M.
HARTMANN, G. Agrarhistorische Abhandlungen. 2. Bd. Leipzig: Hirzel. 10 M.
MEYER, E. Geschichte d. Alterthums. 1. Bd. Geschichte d. Orients bis zur Begründg. d. Perserreiches. Stuttgart: Cotta. 12 M.
NOORDEN, C. v. Historische Vorträge. Eingeleitet u. hrg. v. W. Maurenbrecher. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot. 6 M. 40 Pf.
QUIDDE, L. Der schwäbisch-rheinische Städtebund im J. 1384 bis zum Abschluss der Heideberger Stollung. Stuttgart: Cotta. 6 M.
ULBACH, L. La Hollande et la Liberté de Penser au 17^e et au 18^e Siècle. Paris: Calmann Lévy. 3 fr. 50 c.
URKUNDBUCH der Stadt Strassburg. 3. Bd. Privatrechtliche Urkunden u. Amtsalisten von 1266-1332. Bearb. v. A. Schulte. Strassburg: Trübner. 24 M.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- BRAUS, M. Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Fauna baltica. II. Die Land- u. Süsswassermollusken der Ostseeprovinzen. Leipzig: Koehler. 2 M.
ESSEN, E. Ein Beitrag zur Lösung der aristotelischen Frage. Berlin: Steinitz. 4 M.
GAD, J. Einige üb. Centren u. Leitungsbahnen im Rückenmark d. Froches. Würzburg: Stahel. 3 M. 20 Pf.
HOPPE, E. Geschichte der Elektrizität. Leipzig: Barth. 13 M. 50 Pf.
KRAUSE, K. Ch. F. Vorlesungen üb. synthetische Logik. Hrg. v. P. Hohlfeld u. A. Wünsche. Leipzig: Schulze. 3 M. 50 Pf.
RADESTOCK, P. Genie u. Wahnsinn. Eine psycholog. Untersuchung. Breslau: Trewendt. 2 M.
STUBEL, A. Philosophie im Umriss. 2. Thl. Praktische Fragen. 3. Abth. Kritische Betrachtgn. üb. die Rechtslehre. Stuttgart: Bonz. 7 M. 20 Pf.
TSCHIRCH, A. Untersuchungen üb. das Chlorophyll. Berlin: Parey. 8 M.

PHILOLOGY.

- BRUCK, S. Quae veteres de Pelasgis tradiderint. Breslau: Koebner. 1 M. 20 Pf.
GRIMM, J., u. W. GRIMM. Deutsches Wörterbuch. 7. Bd. 5. Lfg. Niederkunft—Nothwendigkeit. Bearb. v. M. Lexer. Leipzig: Hirzel. 2 M.
HUENDEN, F. Das altprovenzalische Boethiuslied unter Beifügung e. Uebersetzg., e. Glossars, erklär. Anmerkgn., sowie grammat. u. metr. Untersuchgn. Oppeln: Franck. 6 M.
LIZÉRAY, H., et W. O'DWYER. Leabar gabala. Livre des Invasions traduit de l'Irlandais. Paris: Maisonneuve. 10 fr.
REINHARDT, F. Die Casualsätze u. ihre partikeln im neibelungenliede. Aschersleben: Huch. 1 M.
TILKEN, II. Studien zur rumänischen Philologie. 1. Thl. Leipzig: Breitkopf & Härtel. 3 M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PROPOSED BRITISH COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON CITY.

Marienbad, Bohemia: June 17, 1884.

I have looked vainly in the ACADEMY for some notice of this national necessary; and, having seen none, I venture to solicit your hospitality for a few lines. My friend and fellow-traveller, Capt. Cameron, R.N., has sent me from No. 1 St. Swithin's Lane a programme of his new project, which again reminds me of the egg-story attributed to Columbus: the wonder is that such a society was not established years ago. I need not remind your readers that the French patronise not only Chambers of Commerce, but also a Commercial Geographical Society, which is completely independent, as to establishment and officials, of the Société de Géographie. At no time was the opening of fresh markets, of new sources of supply, and of other outlets for man and material more necessary than at present, when trade is languishing, and money is tight, and credit is low, and

"The trail of the slow-worm is over us all;"

when the success of our rivals *d'outre manche*, in Tonquin and Madagascar, is a dispiriting and mortifying contrast with our ignoble failures; and when the Germans, like their Gallican and Italian neighbours, are proposing industrial colonies in Asia and Africa.

Capt. Cameron informs us, and we are glad to hear it, that the promoters deprecate all commercial enterprise in their own case, and have no idea of overlapping the domain of the Royal Geographical Society. Theirs will be, and should be, a City affair and purely commercial. If a few score of public-spirited men will come forward with funds we shall soon see a valuable museum with library and map-room, a council "in the mercantile," and a list of travelling *employés*. I venture to hope that work will be found for the gallant proposer, whose energy and love of discovery have by no means been exhausted by crossing Africa and by his efforts on the Gold Coast. Allow me in your columns to wish him every success, and to express a hope that his fellow-countrymen will on this occasion understand their own interests a trifle better than they are wont to do.

RICHARD F. BURTON.

[There was a note, in the ACADEMY of June 14, announcing Capt. Cameron's project, but we are none the less glad to print our correspondent's letter.]

COVERDALE'S "SPIRITUAL SONGS."

June 12, 1884.

As the contributor to whom the German department of Julian's *Dictionary of Hymnology* (now in the press) was entrusted some four years ago, I was much interested in the letter by Mr. Herford in the ACADEMY of May 31 on Coverdale's "Spiritual Songs." In the course of my investigations I traced out not only all those which Mr. Herford mentions, but also eighteen others, leaving only five—the first and last, and three Psalm-versions—not yet identified as from the German. These results I embodied in a list appended to the article for the Dictionary on Coverdale's "Ghostly Psalmes," originally sent in some two years ago, and finally revised about nine months since. With the permission of the editor of the Dictionary, I shall be glad to furnish Mr. Herford with the complete list. Hoping that you will pardon this defence against any future cavils.

JAMES MEARNS.

A LETTER OF SIR ANDREW FOUNTAINE.

Oxford: June 16, 1884.

The following letter from Sir Andrew Fountaine to Thomas Hearne, preserved among the

Rawlinson Correspondence in the Bodleian, may be not unacceptable to those interested in the recent sale of the Fountaine Collection, a large portion of which was formed by Sir Andrew. As a contributor to Hickeys' *Thesaurus*, and as a friend of Swift and of many of the men of letters of Queen Anne's time, Fountaine fully deserves the place allotted to him in dictionaries of biography. I may add that the "small present" here alluded to was sent very shortly afterwards to Hearne, and consisted of a gift of twelve guineas in acknowledgment of the dedication to the writer of Hearne's edition of Justin.

C. E. DOBLE.

"Narford. Jan. 24. 1704.

"S^r

"I received yours yesterday, am very glad you have finished your Edition of Justin, and think myself much obliged to you for the honour you have done me in prefixing my name to it; I only wish for your own sake that you had pitcht upon somebody to patronize your book who had bin more able to serve you than I am; though nobody can be more willing, and would embrace with more satisfaction any opportunity of serving you than I shall. I cant inform you how you can send anything safely to me in this place. but I shall be in London in less than a month and therefore desire you to defer sending the book till then least it shoud miscarry; for which very reason I doe delay sending you the small present I hope you will except, as an earnest of greater, when in my power.

"If I chance to meet with Brown Willis I will not fail to put him in mind of Returning your Transcript of Lelands Itinerary; and must tell you that I hope you design to publish some of his works yourself; for if it depends upon Mr. Tanner we shall, I believe, hardly ever see anything new of that Author. Ide fain know what any man is able to publish that has a young wife and a law suite upon his hands? I doubt the husband has spoilt the Editor; therefore pray Mr. Herne take care of Matrimony.

"If anyone is going to make a new Edition of Dr. Plots Nat. Hist. of Oxfordshire, I hope he'll make the additions more considerable than the book itself is at present: for I dont think the publick at all the wiser for knowing that the Mosse which grows upon the Hogsheads at the Maremaid has a different foliage from that w^{ch} grows upon the Barrells at the Kings head &c.

"I have lately purchased a parcell of Brasse Coines, and amongst 'em there is one of Domitian that is very well preserved with this Reverse KANATA ZNP. there is one in Vaillant with KANΘA ZNP, and I am at a losse to know w^{ch} is the true reading, the Epoch on both is the same, and I dont doubt but they were coined by the same city. if mine corrects Vaillant I shall value it the more, and therefore intreat Dr. Hudsons or your opinion of it.

"I should be glad to know whether you have received the Walnuttree cup w^{ch} I got tipt with silver and an inscription put upon it when I was last in London. I left it with my Bro^r in law and directed him to send it to you. pray give my humble service to Dr. Miller, Dr. Hudson and Mr. Thwaites; and assure yourself that I am most sincerely

"S^r

"your reall friend and
"humble servant

"A. FOUNTAINE.

"To

"Mr. Hearne at Edmund Hall
"in Oxford
"by way of London."

GESENIUS AND OXFORD.

Tending Rectory, Colchester: June 14, 1884.

Mr. Mayhew's excellent letter on the origin and meaning of "hag" may, perhaps, be supplemented by a reference to "Paradise Lost," ii. 662-65:—

"the night hag when call'd
In secret riding through the air she comes,
Lur'd with the smell of infant blood, to darce
With Lapland witches."

In the third edition of the work to which Mr. Mayhew kindly refers I have ventured to adopt this term "the night-hag" for Lilith, all unknowing of the appropriateness which Mr. Mayhew has revealed in it.

From Isaiah to Gesenius is not a wide jump; may I chronicle a fact respecting the latter scholar, gathered from the Life of Vatke the theologian (Berlin, 1883)? It seems that about 1832 attempts were made by the party of the orthodox reaction to expel the two great rationalists, Wegscheider and Gesenius, from their chairs at Halle, and that Gesenius came to Berlin to plead his cause with the Minister Altenstein. The great Semitist also called on his old pupil Vatke, and vehemently declared that he would not tolerate a repetition of such insults; "Oxford," he said, "is bent on having me; I can go there to-morrow; Oxford offers me as many pounds sterling as I have thalers in Halle." The dates of the appointments to the Laudian Arabic Professorship and the Bodleian Librarian-ship do not favour a hypothesis that some hopes of either of these preferments had been held out, and who could have thought of Gesenius? Dr. Pusey? T. K. CHEYNE.

THE GREEK INSCRIPTION AT BROUGH-UNDER-STANMORE.

Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge:
June 16, 1884.

May I trespass on your space to say a few words with reference to the very interesting Greek inscription which we owe to Prof. Sayce? It seems to be one of those metrical sepulchral inscriptions of which there are so many examples in the Greek Anthology (book vii.). Certainly ll. 6, 7, and part of 8 make an hexameter as they stand—χαίρε σὺ, παῖ, παρ' ὁδοῦ κήρυκε θνητὸν βίον ἔρπης. We need not resort to Keltic explanations for *ερμης*, *κομμαγενε* (or *ι*), *φιλιβωτος*, or *κιμωη*. Of course, without seeing the inscription itself or a facsimile, it would be absurd to attempt wholesale restorations, however tempting. Nevertheless, a few remarks may be made on the copy given in the ACADEMY.

L. 1: *εκαιδεχεταιητης* is probably for *εκαιδε- κητης* = sixteen years old, sc. *ὁ παῖς Ἑρμης* (l. 11). For similar statements of ages, especially in the case of those who have died in early youth, cf. *Anthol. Pal.* vii. 600. This explanation disposes of a month Idôn in l. 2.

L. 3: *υπομοιγη*. Should we divide it into *ὅπῳ μοι γῆς* = "Beneath the earth to my sorrow"? *ερμη* is either vocative or accusative of *Ἑρμης*, which was commonly used as a man's name, for which *vide* Index to C. I. G., not to speak of Martial's familiar "Hermes suppositicius sibi ipse".

L. 4: *κομμαγενε(ι)*. Both Commāgene, as the name of a district in the North of Syria, and the adjective Commāgenus are of common occurrence in classical authors. As we find the short form *τρίπας* for *τρίπους*, we need not be astonished at *νέπος* for *νέπους* (cf. *νέποδες καλῆς Αλσούνης*).

L. 5: *φιλιβωτος*, probably for *φιλοβίωτος*, the first syllable being lengthened, as it often is in heroic and elegiac poetry.

L. 10: *κιμωη . . . γη* (to which may belong the preceding *επι*) is probably for *κοιμή . . . γῆ* = "May earth lull to sleep." The word *κουφου* likewise indicates that this sentence embodied one of the various forms of "Sit tibi terra levis" (*Κούφα σοι γῆν ἐπάνωθε πέσοι*).

To sum up, the inscription is an ordinary metrical sepulchral epigram in memory of a youth called Hermes, a Syrian in origin, who died at the age of sixteen. It is quite conventional in form. The opening lines are biographical, then comes the farewell from the mourner, last of all the prayer to Earth to take him gently to her breast. I must demur to the assumption that the presence of such an in-

scription implies a Greek-speaking population. I have often seen monuments with Hebrew inscriptions erected by Jews to their friends at the present day in this country; but no one would think of inferring from this that there was a Hebrew-speaking population in the neighbourhood. Other Greek inscriptions have been found in England—two on the line of Hadrian's Wall (one of which is in hexameter verse), and another at Ellenborough in Cumberland, and another metrical one at Chester.

WILLIAM RIDGEWAY.

[Three or four other correspondents have also detected the hexameter.]

HUNTING THE WREN.

London: June 16, 1884.

The custom of hunting the wren is still observed on St. Stephen's Day in the Isle of Man. In Train's History it is related that the ceremony was founded on a tradition that a fairy of uncommon beauty once exercised such influence over the male population that she induced many to follow her sweet voice until she led them into the sea, where they perished. To prevent the island being exhausted of its defenders a knight-errant laid a plot for the destruction of the siren, who only escaped at a moment of extreme hazard by assuming the form of a wren. In consequence of this, on the specific anniversary the islanders devoted their energies to the extirpation of the fairy, and wrens were pursued, pelted, and fired at without mercy. The feathers were preserved with religious care, the belief being that they had a peculiar charm in preserving their possessors from shipwreck. Any fisherman who proceeded to sea without such a safeguard was considered exceedingly foolhardy.

At the present time, on the morrow of Christmas Day, groups of boys proceed from door to door carrying a wren suspended in the centre of two hoops, which are decorated with evergreens and ribbons. The boys pluck the feathers from the unfortunate bird and give one to each liberally disposed householder, singing meanwhile a rhyme, of which the burden is—

"We hunted the 'wran' for Robbin the Bobbin,
We hunted the wran for Jack of the Can,
We hunted the wran for Robbin the Bobbin,
We hunted the wran for everyone."

J. W. ROSS BROWN.

Coombe Vicarage, near Woodstock: June 14, 1884.

The following is the custom in the Isle of Man, as given by Waldron (*Works*, 1731, p. 155):—

"On the 24th of December, towards evening, all the servants in general have a holiday, they go not to bed all night, but ramble about till the bells ring in all the churches, which is at twelve o'clock; prayers being over, they go to hunt the wren, and, after having found one of these poor birds, they kill her, and lay her on a bier with the utmost solemnity, bringing her to the parish church, and burying her with a whimsical kind of solemnity, singing dirges over her in the Manks language, which they call her knell; after which Christmas begins."

I would mention, as parallels of the Irish "wren-boys," the Greek crow-boys (=to English *κορωνιστα*, those who carried about a crow with begging-songs), and the Rhodian swallow-boys (*χελιδονιστα*), who welcomed back the swallow in Boëdromion (the month comprising the second half of September and the first half of October). Athenæus (359-60) gives begging-songs sung on these occasions. One may compare with them the begging singing-boys who bore wool wreathed with olive or laurel (*ειρεσιώνη*) at the Pyanepsia and the Thargelia—the festivals of which the former gave its name to the month comprising the second half of

October and the first half of November, while the latter gave its name to that comprising the second half of May and the first half of June.
J. HOSKYNs-ABRAHAM.

"THE NEW DANCE OF DEATH."

London: June 16, 1884.

Without wishing to influence those who may be disposed to accept your critic's view of this novel, it is only fair to state that certain subjects described as "racy topics which have been pitchforked into the book at hazard" are only to be found in your critic's review, and not in the book he is reviewing. *The New Dance of Death* contains no word about a Church and State (sic) Guild, nor is the racy theme of Ritualistic parish work even suggested. The death, too, of the Earl in "the house of ill-fame" is a contribution of your critic's, and not of ours.

A. EGMONT HAKE.
J. G. LEFEBRE.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY, June 23, 8 p.m. Aristotelian: Annual Business Meeting.

8.30 p.m. Geographical: "Seven Years' Travels in the Region East of Lake Nyassa," by the Rev. W. P. Johnson.

TUESDAY, June 24, 8 p.m. Anthropological: "The Size of the Teeth as a Character of Race," by Prof. Flower; "Flint Implements found at Reading," by Mr. O. A. Shrubsole; "Phoenician Intercourse with Polynesia," by Dr. S. M. Curi; "A Hindu Prophecy," by Mr. M. J. Walhouse; "Palaeolithic Implements recently found in the North-east of London," exhibited by Mr. J. E. Greenhill.

WEDNESDAY, June 25, 8 p.m. Geological: "The Jurassic Rocks which underlie London," by Prof. Judd; "Some Fossil Calceponges from the Well-boring at Richmond, Surrey," by Dr. G. J. Hinde; "The Jurassic Foraminifera and Entomostraca from the Richmond Well," by Prof. T. Rupert Jones; "Polyzoa (Bryozoa) found in the Boring at Richmond, Surrey," by Mr. G. R. Vine; "A New Species of *Conoceros* from the Llanvirn Beds, Aberlady, Pembrokeshire," by Mr. T. Roberts; "Fossil Cyclostomatous Bryozoa from Australia," by Mr. A. W. Waters; "Observations on Certain Tertiary Formations at the South Base of the Alps, in North Italy," by Lieut.-Col. H. H. Godwin-Austen; "The Geological Position of the Weka-pass Stone," by Capt. F. W. Hutton; "The Chemical and Microscopical Characters of the Whin Sill," by Mr. J. J. H. Teall; "A Critical and Descriptive List of the Oolitic Madreporaria of the Boulonnais," by Mr. R. E. Thomas; "The Structure and Affinities of the Family Rhipidacridae," by Dr. G. J. Hinde; "The Pliocene Mammalian Fauna of the Val d'Arno," by Dr. C. J. Forsyth Major; "The Geology and Mineralogy of Madagascar," by Dr. G. W. Parker.

THURSDAY, June 26, 5 p.m. Zoological: Davis Lecture, "Hedgehogs, Moles, and Shrews," by Prof. Parker.
8 p.m. Browning: Annual Entertainment; Music and Recitations.

FRIDAY, June 27, 8 p.m. Quckett.

SCIENCE.

Ranke's Universal History. Edited by G. W. Prothero. Vol. I. (Kegan Paul, Trench, & Co.)

The veteran author of this remarkable work tells us, in his Preface, that it is impossible to remain content with even a collection of national Histories, for the connexion between them is the important thing, and it is certain to be obscured. Hence he has undertaken this colossal task on the basis of national history, but with "his glance fixed on the universal." Anyone who reads the book will wonder at the broad culture of the man and his extraordinary knowledge. His mind abounds in original thoughts and striking combinations. But the critic who desires to weigh its permanent value for historical students must enquire (1) whether the proportions of the scheme are correct; (2) whether its details are accurate. On either of these questions Ranke's opinion will probably be held so much better than those of his censors that it

is best to state facts, and leave the reader to judge for himself.

First, then, as to the proportion allowed to the most important ancient nations in this volume, which embraces all known epochs down to Alexander's Diadochi. The great kingdom and civilisation of Egypt is disposed of in twenty-nine pages; the struggles of the little cantons of Israel down to Saul's time occupy thirty-two; Tyre and Assur, with omission of old Accadian and Babylonian civilisation, thirty. There is not a word about the Hittites, and hardly a word about the Lydians. The Medo-Persians down to Darius take twenty-seven pages; and the rest of the volume, some 320 pages, is devoted to Greek political and literary history. There is a glance at Carthage and Syracuse by way of appendix. Thus the petty actions in the Peloponnesian War, and in the conquest of Canaan, are made more prominent than the national development of the Lydians, or of the Indians, who are altogether left out.

The author tells us, in opening his chapter on Israel, that, "in endeavouring to picture to ourselves the struggle [to obtain Canaan], we are embarrassed rather than aided by the religious colouring of the narrative." Yet one cannot but think that this very kind of early association has brought the Jewish nation into its prominence in his book. Hence it is that the Old Testament characters have such a hold on the imagination. He thinks (p. 60) that "the historical books sketch with incomparable skill the steps by which a people assailed on all sides changes its Constitution, renounces the republican form; and adopts monarchy." Verily a curious form of republicanism! He proceeds: "King Saul is a great and unapproachable presence, a character unique in its kind, yet, historically considered, quite intelligible. In his struggle with Samuel we may see the German Emperor confronting the Papacy!"

If early religious training has thus influenced the author's view of the Israelites, so his school training has led him to give vast preponderance to the petty squabbles of Hellenic tribes. What difference did it make in the world's history who won at Sphacteria or at Delium? In Greek history these things have both interest and importance, but in a general view of the world's affairs do they not sink into complete insignificance? So great an authority on the other side, however, must be weighed with respect and attention.

We must now leave these general features, and quote some statements of detail, which we cannot but question in the absence of any verification by the author. Of course, it is very difficult for the editor to know how far he should help the reader, and he cannot be expected to verify his author's myriad facts; but, when such a term as the *Bundeshesh* comes in suddenly, he might have taken pity on those unacquainted with the canon of the Persian scriptures. Nevertheless, I will take this opportunity of acknowledging the sound judgment with which his work is done. The original German is not before me, so that I can say nothing critical about the translation; but Mr. Prothero's well-known character as a scholar gives us every confidence on this point. Still, he might have given us the author's (or his own) verification

of the following statements:—Having described (p. 9) the Egyptian religion as "a pantheism embracing the whole phenomenal world, and recurring even in man," he says "that the soul of the pure is united to the Deity, and yet seems to retain its individuality." What sort of pantheism is this? In speech man's pre-eminence consists (p. 23), "for he alone, as Locke has remarked, possesses an innate faculty of framing an abstract idea of species, &c." Where did Locke say this? Under Darius (p. 112), "*Tarsus* rose in importance through the great commerce, &c. Damascus and Palmyra maintained their ancient fame and splendour." "The force of the Persians [p. 169] was, indeed, incomparably the larger, but the plains of Marathon in which they were drawn up prevented their proper deployment, and they saw with astonishment the Athenians displaying a front as extended as their own." Whence is this account of Marathon derived? I may add, in passing, that the accounts of Alexander's battles are equally curious. Let any reader who has studied Arrian, or a good Greek History, judge for himself. Themistocles (p. 187) "is, perhaps, the first man who appears upon the scene of universal history as a creature of flesh and blood." What about Solon or David or even Saul as viewed by our author? In Greek history he uses the speeches of Thucydides sometimes as if actually delivered (p. 234), but elsewhere (p. 321) says it must be allowed that in them there is a departure from the strict truth, for the personal views of the historian are set forth as history. He says (p. 235) that Plataea fell in 427 B.C. into the hands of the Thebans, who surpassed the Athenians in atrocity. "But Samos [p. 286], where the inhabitants on one occasion threatened to persecute a philosopher because he overthrew an altar sacred to the universe, was no place for Pythagoras." When did this happen? "*Become what thou art*, says Pindar [p. 290], and nobler counsel has never been given; for, indeed, what can a man become but that for which his inborn nature intends him." What this means is a puzzle to me. Here is the summary of Ranke's views on Sophocles (p. 304): "In these plays the narratives are especially successful; but the dialogue vies with them in argumentative power, while the soaring flight of the choric odes is not to be excelled." The following is interesting:—"Herodotus [p. 322] was read aloud in public meetings. Thucydides was reserved for more private study; but his works had a wide circulation in writing." What is the evidence for this? So, again (p. 323), "Anaxagoras attached to himself both Euripides and Thucydides, and in their writings, &c., we find his ideas reproduced." "It may fairly be said [p. 330] that the Socrates of comedy is the Protagoras of the Platonic dialogue, for Aristophanes represents him as supporting that which the Socrates of history did his best to overthrow." Here, again, I am at a great loss to understand the thought. Again (p. 331), "the frequent revolutions experienced by the republic [of Athens] since the death of Pericles had shaken the confidence," &c. This was in 400 B.C. He tells us by the way (p. 409) that "the idea of avenging the Grecian gods upon the Persians had been conceived by Pericles." I will cite,

from a great number of other such passages I had collected, only two on Aristotle. "Without slaves, domestic life seemed to him impracticable" (p. 345). Surely it was *leisure* which seemed to him to require slavery. In politics, he adds, Aristotle's vision was wider than Plato's. He divides the world into east, west, and north, &c., as to populations. Now this famous distinction is taken in substance from Plato (*Rep.*, pp. 435, 436).

Supposing that all these curious statements are correct, they are so different from what we have been taught, and so far removed from what we know, that even so great a man as Ranke should have given us his authorities. No editor could attempt such a task. In conclusion, we have to thank Mr. Prothero for introducing so important a work of so important an author to the English public. Readers who are careless of detail will find it full of suggestion, and, indeed, of instruction. They will also join the editor in gratefully acknowledging their obligations to the author of the Index, whose careful work has made the book a book for reference, as well as for reading. J. P. MAHAFFY.

PHILOLOGICAL BOOKS.

Vergleichende Syntax der Indogermanischen Comparison. By H. Ziemer. (Berlin: Dümmler.) Dr. Ziemer is already known by his *Junggrammatische Streifzüge* as a philologist of the "new school." In the volume before us (some 280 pages) he tries to show that the idioms of the comparative in all Indo-European languages go back to the ablative—that, for example, the Latin "*melior illo*" is the original use, and the ablative there is to be explained as a separative or true ablative. "A is better than B" means "better, starting from B." This view, though ignored by the Grammarians, is not new; it has been maintained notably by Prof. Wölfflin, whom Dr. Ziemer in some places follows closely; but we do not know that it has ever been worked out so fully. The survey includes not only the older languages, but also, as was to be expected from a *Junggrammatiker*, Romance and Teutonic. Such historical treatment is of course indispensable, but we doubt if it strengthens the main position of the book; successive generations may analyse idioms differently for themselves. Nor do we see the connexion between the form "A is better, starting from B," and the form "A is good, not B," which Dr. Ziemer tries to show to be the original of all comparative idioms—he here extends his survey to Semitic and Turanian—and with which he joins Thucydides' μάλλον ἢ οὐ. Many points of minor interest—e.g., the derivation of ἤ—are discussed in different parts of the book. The Preface raises a more general question—that of the adoption in schools of the results of the newer Grammar. Dr. Ziemer laid stress on this in his *Streifzüge*, and it cannot be long before his wishes will be accomplished. So far as we know, the experiment has not had fair trial. Grammars like Hiatner's are scarcely fair specimens of what Germany can do; while the recent attack in the *Revue des Deux-Mondes* on the present French system was written by a conservative born and bred, and scarcely touches the present question. In England we are apt to shelve the problem with the remark, "We must teach something definite," quite forgetting that in many points Curtius' views are at least as uncertain as all that has followed. Mr. Monro's *Homeric Grammar* has shown that the "new views" are not hopelessly unfit for use in teaching, and it may be that the present opposition to them is due to second-hand ignor-

ance rather than to the practical sense of the teacher.

Internationale Zeitschrift für allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft. I. (Trübner.) We have here another periodical—or something more than a periodical—for the science of language. It is intended to deal, not with any special province of philology (such are already provided with journals), but with the more general questions which concern the whole science; and it aims at gathering together the contributions to those questions which are now being made in many countries and from many points of view. The contents of the first number show how this general idea is to be worked out. After a Preface and two letters—interesting, but unimportant—by W. von Humboldt, follows a characteristic "Introduction into the General Science of Language," by the veteran A. F. Pott. The editor, Dr. F. Techmer, contributes a treatise on his own subject, the acoustic and physiological analysis of speech, carefully worked out and copiously illustrated. Of the other articles, which are shorter, we may mention Col. Mallery's paper on Sign-language, a note by Prof. Max Müller identifying Zephyros and Gähusha, and an interesting, though necessarily rather hypothetical, account, by Prof. Sayce, of the person-endings of the Indo-European verb. In the concluding paper Dr. K. Brugman shows that, with the exception of Keltic and Latin, individual relationships between particular Indo-European languages are more than doubtful. A feature of the journal is that each contributor writes in his own language. The printing, paper, and illustrations are superior to those common in scientific papers; and, so long as the contents correspond to the form, the journal will be a real addition to linguistic literature.

Acta Seminarii Erlangensis. III. (Erlangen: Deichert.) We need say little more of this volume than that it contains as good work as its predecessors. Of ten articles, three concern Cicero, the subjects being the MSS. of the *de Oratore* and the *de Officiis* and "Partheses in Cicero." Bauer discusses Heynacher's theory that Silius Italicus embodies a version of the Punic wars older than, and independent of, Livy's; he shows fairly, if not quite conclusively, that Silius embellished Livy. A long paper by J. Haussleiter, on the two Latin versions of the "Shepherd of Hermas" is of interest to the lexicographer as well as to the theologian. F. HAVERFIELD.

SCIENCE NOTES.

THE London Mathematical Society has awarded its first De Morgan memorial medal to Prof. Cayley for his contributions to the modern higher algebra and other branches of mathematics. The presentation will take place at the annual meeting of the society in November next.

MR. J. H. TEALL has reprinted from the Geological Society's *Journal* his excellent paper on "Some North of England Dykes." Instead of describing these rocks in the sketchy way which generally satisfies English geologists, Mr. Teall aims rather at the exhaustive method followed in Germany. Each rock is systematically described according to the modern lights of petrology, and much attention naturally paid to its microscopic characters. The paper is illustrated with several figures showing the minute structure of these dyke-forming rocks.

PHILOLOGY NOTES.

THE British Museum has received a rubbing from a new Hittite inscription. In their general characteristics the hieroglyphs correspond

with those on the monuments obtained from Jerablus, the reputed site of the ancient Carchemish; but, in this case, they are incised in outline.

THE subject chosen for the triennial Max Müller Prize, given by the University of Strassburg, is: "Collection of all poetical fragments (Mantras or Gāthās) found in the secondary Vedic literature (Brāhmanas and Sūtras), and not contained in the Samhitās of the Rig-Veda, Sāma-Veda, Yajur-Veda, and Atharva-Veda."

PROF. VIETOR, of Marburg, whose *Elemente der Phonetik und Orthographie des deutschen, englischen und französischen* will appear very shortly, has also in the press a little book on spoken German entitled *German Pronunciation in Practice and Theory*.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

CAMBRIDGE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Thursday, May 29.)

PROF. SKEAT, President, in the Chair.—The President read a paper on "The Scottish Words *Soane* and *Fade*," of which the following is an abstract:—In a book entitled *The Blame of Kirkburiall*, written by W. Birnie of Lanark, and first printed at Edinburgh in 1606, occur the following passages: "Now edification is but a borrowed word, for our buildings are spiritual. For as Salomons many thousand artificers were exercised about the building of the material temple: so must we be occupied in making vp the spiritual, and in squaring our-selves as the Lords lyuely stones: that being founded on all sides, we may soane aright in the Lords islare-work [ashlar-work], the which is our edification" (chap. xv.). Cf. Eph. ii. 21. "For euen as in a sea-faring flot [fleet], the foremost by saile doth fur [go] before with lantern and flag, as *fade* whom the rest should follow," &c. The word *soane* is unique, and otherwise unknown. But it would result at once from an Anglo-Saxon form *sāgnan*, by the usual phonetic changes. This word does not occur in Anglo-Saxon, but it is precisely the Danish *segne*, to subside, to settle down; for the Danish long *e* answers to the Anglo-Saxon *a* and the Modern-English long *o*. This sense is precisely the one required. From the same root we have Anglo-Saxon *Siegham*, now spelt *Soham*, the name of a village in Cambridgeshire, the sense being "low-lying village." The word *fade* is still known in Ayrshire; it is there pronounced *fad*, and has the sense of "leader." The etymology is clear by comparing it with the Gothic *faths* (also *fads*), a leader, chief, and with the Sanskrit *pāti*, a lord, a master. Hence also the Anglo-Saxon verb *fadian*, to arrange, dispose (originally to act as leader), with the later frequentative form *faddie*, to be always arranging, to be fussy. From the latter we have the Tudor-English reduplicated word *fiddle-fuddle*, to trifle, also used as a substantive, with the sense of "nonsense." In Johnson's time this was often shortened to *fid-fad*; and at present we have only the still shorter word *fad*, with the sense of "whim."—Prof. Postgate thought that with reference to the word *fade* some further explanation of the sound change *pāti-fade* was desirable, as the accent should have kept the correspondence regular, as in *bhrātri*, brother.—Prof. Skeat replied that he believed that there were other irregularities of the same kind, but said he would re-investigate that point.—Prof. Postgate gave an account of what had been done in the matter of the reform of Latin pronunciation. Circulars requesting support in the matter of the reform, and information both as to the changes desirable and practicable and the best mode of introducing them, had been sent to the leading professors, teachers, and scholars in Latin throughout the United Kingdom, and much valuable information had been communicated and support promised. He had collected and arranged this information, and proposed to put it in a form immediately available for the purposes of the committee appointed to consider the subject. It had been suggested to him that he should draw up a *précis* of the information contained in the ancient authorities on the subject; and he was only waiting for the appearance of a German work

which was at present in the press to carry out the suggestion. He had also communicated with Prof. Nettleship with a view of getting Oxford to stir in the matter, but no step had been taken by the teachers there as yet. He expressed an opinion that it was not desirable to attempt to introduce the change until a more or less definitive scheme had been discussed and approved of.—After some discussion, in which the view was generally expressed that it would be better for Cambridge to move independently in the matter, it was resolved that Prof. Postgate be requested to prepare a scheme to be submitted to the society at the earliest possible date.—Mr. Whitelaw communicated a paper on *μη οὐ*. He criticised the explanation that *οὐ* *ῥάδιον* *ἦν* *ὅτι* *μη οὐ* *πονοῦσι*, "if we do not work" (Prof. Jebb's *Sophocles, Oedipus Rex*, p. 293). The use, however, is not hypothetical, but concessive, or even simply modal, and the *μη* is due to the infinitive. If the indicative or optative is used, the negative is *οὐ* *ῥάδιος* *ζῶμεν* (or *ἂν* *ζῶμεν*) *οὐ* *πονοῦντες*. Of the passages quoted for *μη οὐ* c. part. in Herod. 6. 9, 6. 106 (add Herod. 2. 110, Dem. F. L. 379, Isocr. *Laus Hel.* p. 217 c), the verb is in the infinitive. In Herod. 6. 106, *εἰσὶν δὲ οὐκ ἐξελθόντες* *ἔρασαν* *μη οὐ* *πλήρης* *ἔδντος* *τοῦ* *κόκλου*, we can hardly suppose that the Lacedaemonians said, "We will not go out to-day if, as is the case, the moon is not full." In four passages there is no infinitive. The hypothetical explanation suits *Oed. R.* 13, Plato *Lysis* 212 D. It can also be stretched so as to include *Oed. C.* 360 by supposing, as Prof. Jebb does, a suppressed protasis "you have not come empty-handed" (and you would not have come) "if you were not bringing." But it cannot in any way be made to agree with *Oed. R.* 221. Mr. Whitelaw then argued that the "hypothetical" explanation of *μη οὐ* was in itself admissible. But if the *μη* was not hypothetical, what was it? He believed it was consecutive. With a view to this he examined the normal idiom itself—viz., *μη οὐ* c. inf. He considered this under three heads: (A) after negated verbs or phrases expressing or implying hindering, refraining, &c.—e.g. *Oed. R.* 283, 1065, &c. "He hindered me from speaking" is *ἐκάλυπεν ἐμὲ μη εἰπεῖν*—i.e., "He hindered me so that I did not speak." *οὐκ ἐκάλυπεν ἐμὲ μη οὐκ εἰπεῖν* is "He did not hinder me so that I did not refrain from speaking"—i.e., "I spoke." (B) After a negated verb or a phrase expressing denying, forbidding, &c. "I deny I did it" is *ἀρνούμαι μη δρᾶσαι*—i.e., "I plead against accusation, not having done it." "I do not deny having done it" is *οὐκ ἀρνούμαι μη οὐ δρᾶσαι*. "I make no denial or I make confession to the not-not-doing of it, i.e., to the not refraining from doing it, i.e., to the doing it." (C) With consecutive infinitive, where the meaning is not as in A, that a thing happens (or may happen) because nothing prevents its happening; but that a thing must happen (or ought to happen) because something prevents or forbids its not happening—e.g., *ἀδύνατόν ἐστι μη οὐ τοῦτο γενέσθαι*. Sometimes the consecutive infinitive with double negative would have been more simply represented by prolate infinitive with *μη*—e.g., Plato *Gorg.* 509 A. So after words like *αἰσχροῦ*, *ἀνόητον*, *πολλὴ ἀνοία ἐστι*, *δεινόν ἐστιν*, Herod. 1. 187. To pass on to *μη οὐ* c. part. we take first (A) those (five in number) in which the *μη οὐ* is attached to an infinitive. The construction is consecutive in Herod. 6. 9—*καταρῶνται μη . . . οὐ τὴν Μίλητον οἶοι τ' ἔωσι ἐξελεῖν μη οὐκ ἔδντες ναυκράτορες*. "They feared that they would not be able to take M., not without being" (or "not whilst they were not") "superior at sea," *μη* belonging to *ἐξελεῖν*, which is understood or repeated with the phrase *μη οὐκ ἔδντες ναυκράτορες* (Herod. 6. 106, Isocr. *Hel.* p. 217 c, § 52), also after a word denoting "impossibility" (Dem. F. L. 379), where the word used is "difficult" (Herod. 2. 110), after *οὐ* *δίκαιον*. But the construction is also found (B) where no infinitive precedes (four cases): *Oed. Col.* 360, *ἔχει γὰρ οὐ κενή γε, τοῖς ἐγὼ καλῶς ἔξοδα μη οὐχὶ δέμ' ἐμοὶ φέρουσιν* *τι*; *Oed. R.* 221, *οὐ γὰρ ἂν μάκρην ἔχουσιν αὐτὸ μη οὐκ ἔχων τι σύμβολον*; Plato, *Lysis*, 212 D, *οὐκ ἔρα ἐστι φίλον τῷ φιλοῦντι οὐδὲν μη οὐκ ἀντιφίλον*; *Oed. R.* 13, *δυσάλητος γὰρ ἂν εἴην τοῖςδε μη οὐ κατοικτεῖραν ἔδραν*. These instances Mr. Whitelaw explained as due to the attraction of the consecutive infinitive *μη οὐ* *φέρειν*, "so as not not-to-

bring," into the participle agreeing with the subject of the sentence. He compared Thuc. 6. 1, (*ἱκελία*) *τοσαύτη οὕσα ἐν εἰκοσι σταθίων μάλιστ' ἀνέμῳ διεφύεται τὸ μη ἥκειρος οὐδ' α*; 4. 63. 1, *διὰ τὸ ἥδη φοβερόντα παρὸντας Ἀθηναίους*; 5. 72. 2; and explained *Oed. R.* 289, *πάλαι δὲ μη παρὸν θανατίζεται*, as due to a similar attraction. The participle in such cases expresses the impossibility of the action not occurring as though it were an attribute of the subject. Thus, in *Oed. R.* 13, instead of "it would be too cruel so that I could not refrain from pitying," we have "I should be too cruel—I who could not refrain from pitying."

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—(Tuesday, June 10.)

PROF. FLOWER, President, in the Chair.—A paper was read on "The Deme and the Horde" by Mr. A. W. Howitt and the Rev. Lorimer Fison, in which the authors traced a close resemblance between the social structure of the Attic tribes and that of the Australian aborigines. The word "Horde" is used to indicate a certain geographical section of an Australian community which occupies certain definite hunting-grounds. Its members are of different totems—in fact, all the totems of the community may be represented in any given Horde. Descent being through the mother as the general rule, the child is of its mother's totem, not of its father's, but it belongs to the Horde in which it was born. So, too, the children of aliens are admitted into the exclusive organisation by virtue of a right derived from their mothers. In Attica there were also two great organisations—one based originally on locality, and another whose sole qualification was that of birth—the Demotic and the Phratric. Both included the free-born citizens, and therefore coincided in the aggregate; but no Deme coincided with a Phratia, or with any subdivision of a Phratia. The naturalised alien was enrolled in one of the Demes, but there could be no admission for him into a Phratia; if, however, he married a free-born woman, his children by her were not excluded—they were enrolled in her father's Phratia, the relationship between a child and its maternal grandfather being looked upon as a very near tie of blood. Thus, making all necessary allowance for the difference of culture in the two people, it appears that the Phratric is analogous to the social organisation in Australia, while the Demotic divisions correspond to the Australian Hordes.—A paper by the Rev. C. A. Gollmer on "African Symbolic Language" was read, in which the author described the method in which the natives of the Yoruba country send messages to one another and communicate their wishes by a variety of tangible objects, such as shells, feathers, pepper, stones, coal, sticks, &c.

EDINBURGH MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY.—(Friday, June 13.)

A. J. G. BARCLAY, Esq., V.-P., in the Chair.—Mr. William Peddie gave an account, illustrated with models, of how physical properties may be represented graphically; and Mr. David Traill read a paper on "Geometry from First Principles."

NEW SHAKSPEARE SOCIETY.—(Friday, June 13.)

F. J. FURNIVALL, Esq., Director, in the Chair.—The Rev. W. A. Harrison read the letters (alluded to in the ACADEMY of June 7) from the Earl and Countess of Pembroke, and the Earl of Oxford, proving that, while William Herbert was only seventeen, arrangements were being made for his marriage to Bridget, granddaughter of Lord Burghley. With regard to the Sonnets this correspondence was very important, settling the debated question as to the probability of sonnets 1 to 17 being addressed to a youth of eighteen.—Mr. Thomas Tyler then read his second paper on "Shakspeare's Sonnets." With reference to the dark lady of sonnets 127 to 152 Mr. Tyler held that there was at least a probability of her being identical with Mrs. Fytton, maid of honour to Queen Elizabeth. There was a marvellous correspondence between the character of Mrs. Fytton and that of the dark lady, who was apparently of higher social grade, as shown, perhaps, by her skill in touching the virginal, as well as by other indications. The dark lady had, indeed, been

regarded as the original from which Shakspeare drew his portrait of Cleopatra. It was favourable to the identification that at the time when the Sonnets were written Mrs. Fytton would be about thirty. It appeared, moreover, from 144, l. 12, "I guess one angel in another's hell," that the dark lady did not live with Shakspeare. This, too, was favourable. There was not improbably, in 151, ll. 9, 10, an allusion to the name Fytton as equivalent to "fit one." The probability of such an allusion was shown by a contemporary monumental inscription which contained the line "Fittons to weare the heavenly diadem." The difficulty in the way resulted from the fact that the dark lady was evidently a married woman, unfaithful to her husband (152, l. 3). There was, indeed, evidence that Mrs. Fytton had two husbands. And in the British Museum there was a letter to Lord Burghley from Mrs. Fytton's mother with respect to the marriage of her son to a lady who, as there were grounds for thinking, was related to Mrs. Fytton's first husband. Sir Edward Fytton was extremely displeased at his son's marriage. From this it was conjectured that Mrs. Fytton had been previously married at an early age; that the marriage had turned out badly, and that she was separated from her husband. Previous to obtaining employment at Court she had assumed anew her maiden name. This hypothesis required confirmation, but the grounds of the identification were so strong that decisive evidence would be required in order to its disproof. As to the rival poet of 86, &c., Mr. Tyler, after alluding to an extravagant theory propounded in the current number of *Blackwood's Magazine*, maintained that George Chapman was certainly intended. The evidence adduced by Prof. Minto was entirely conclusive. Before treating of Shakspeare's philosophy and religion, Mr. Tyler adverted to the abundant evidence presented by the Sonnets to show that Shakspeare expected that his works would be read throughout all time. It was with a literary immortality that even sonnet 146 was concerned:—"Poor soul, the centre of my sinful earth," &c. The critical *crux* at the beginning of the second line might be solved by supplying "Why feed'st?"—[Why feed'st] these rebel powers that thee array? With respect to Shakspeare's philosophic opinions great caution was required. There were grounds for thinking that Shakspeare entertained an opinion corresponding to that of his contemporary Bruno concerning an all-pervading world-soul. Sonnet 107 speaks of "the prophetic soul of the wide world." The Sonnets also, in 59 and 123, gave clear evidence of the doctrine of the cycles; that all things perpetually recur, and that "there is nothing new under the sun." Whence Shakspeare derived this doctrine, which was characteristic of the Pythagoreans and Stoics, was doubtful. It was contained in the first and third chapters of Ecclesiastes; but there was no evidence that Shakspeare had ever closely studied that book. Of the doctrine of necessity, implied in the doctrine of the cycles, there was no clear evidence in the Sonnets, but it appeared in the plays, especially in the remarkable passage of "2 Henry IV.," act III., sc. i., ending

"Are these things then necessities?"

Then let us meet them like necessities."

With regard to Shakspeare's religious faith, Mr. Tyler assented to the opinion expressed by Dean Plumptre, that Shakspeare's ethics were no more Christian, in any real sense of the word, than those of Sophocles or Goethe.—In the discussion which followed the reading of the paper, Mr. Furnivall, Miss Grace Latham, the Rev. W. A. Harrison, Mr. Round, Mr. G. B. Shaw, the Rev. P. A. Lyons, Mr. A. H. Grant, the Rev. H. M. Mackenzie, and others took part. Mr. Furnivall was disposed to call in question Mr. Tyler's interpretation of sonnet 146, and he suggested that there might possibly be an allusion to Mrs. Fytton's name in the word "fitted" of sonnet 119, l. 7.—This meeting concluded the session. Mr. Furnivall announced promises of papers for next autumn and winter.

FOLK-LORE SOCIETY.—(Annual Meeting, Saturday, June 14.)

EARL BEAUCHAMP, President, in the Chair.—The annual Report stated that the Folk-Tale Committee

continue to receive most active assistance in the work of tabulation from Messrs. W. J. Crombie, G. L. Aperson, E. Sydney Hartland, and others. Some of these tabulations have been selected for printing in the *Folk-Lore Journal*. As a result of this experiment, the work of printing appeared to the committee so important to the success of their labours that their recommendation to the council to utilise the journal for this purpose was at once adopted. It is therefore hoped that in the future a greater amount of space may be obtained for printing these tabulations of folk-tales. In the meantime, new workers are urgently needed to aid those already in the field, and thus help to bring the results of the committee's plan more quickly before students of this important branch of folk-lore. The committee cannot begin to classify and arrange until, at all events, all the principal collections of folk-tales are completely tabulated. The Bishop of St. John's, Kaffraria (Dr. Henry Callaway), has presented to the society about eighty copies of his valuable *Zulu Nursery Literature* and about five hundred copies of his *Religious System of the Amazulu*. This most generous and acceptable gift will enable the council to send a copy of the latter work to each member of the society; and, with reference to the *Zulu Nursery Literature*, the council propose to offer it for sale to members of the society at half a guinea, any copies that may remain being offered to the general public at one guinea net. The work selected for the 1884 issue, in addition to the *Folk-Lore Journal*, is a collection of Magyar folk-tales by the Rev. W. H. Jones and Mr. Lewis Kropf. It frequently occurs that reference is made to folk-lore in the reports of her Majesty's diplomatic and consular agents abroad, and it has occurred to the council that a representation might be made to the Government to urge upon it the advisability of asking its agents to notice matters likely to be of interest. If this can be done, the council will formulate a code of questions which might be sent for the guidance of those who would be called upon to report. The work of the society for the past year, though not so extensive as could have been wished, is, in the opinion of the council, satisfactory. During the last year a great deal of encouragement has been given to the study of folk-lore in foreign countries. In Spain, Portugal, Italy, and France, either through the establishment of a folk-lore society or the publication of a journal specially devoted to the study, the movement begun by this society has been extended. A proposal has also been made to establish a folk-lore society in the United States; and in India the publication of Capt. Temple's *Panjab Notes and Queries* promises to be as useful to Hindu folk-lore as our own *Notes and Queries* has been in the past to English. Of private collectors it may be useful to note that Capt. Conder has obtained a great quantity of Arab folk-lore; Sir Arthur Gordon has brought from Fiji some important materials; Mr. Karl Krohn is now travelling in the Baltic provinces of Russia collecting Esthonian and Lettish folk-lore; and the Royal Colonial Institute of the Hague has resolved to request replies to a code of questions on proverbs addressed to all the Dutch colonies. In conclusion, the Council observes that it behoves every member interested in the study, and anxious to preserve the position which the society has held up to the present time, to exert himself to the utmost to secure additional members. There is plenty of work to do, and it must be done quickly.

FINE ART.

MR. WHISTLER'S ARRANGEMENT IN PLESH COLOUR AND GRAY at Messrs. DOWD & WELLS, 131, NEW BOND STREET, (over the entrance to the Grosvenor Gallery). Admission, One Shilling.

David Scott, R.S.A., and his Works. By J. M. Gray. (Blackwood.)

"It takes a long time to know how to live and work." So said David Scott shortly before his death, at a moment when there seemed just some faint possibility that he was not, after all, to die with so many aims still unaccomplished. He had lived

and worked with an ardour and fixedness of purpose foreign to days when income and position were already aims only too sufficiently dominant to dwarf such petty things as high ideals; but one of the last facts of life he realised was that in his past there was overmuch of the bitterness of vain effort, that now, when it was too late, there had come to him full recognition of the truth that to know how to live and work is knowledge which, when it comes at all, generally comes when it can be of no avail. Little as his life's accomplishment must have seemed to David Scott, it is certain that he neither lived nor worked in vain.

It has been known for some time past that Mr. J. M. Gray, the newly appointed curator of the Scottish National Portrait Gallery, and the author of a most interesting study of the art-work of the late George Manson, was engaged on the present volume; and the long delay in its appearance is due only to the innumerable difficulties attendant on the satisfactory reproduction of so many designs and pictures. To such as are unfamiliar with the now rare memoir of David Scott by his brother, Mr. William Bell Scott, the well-known painter, poet, and art-writer, this monograph by Mr. Gray will have all the charm of novelty; while to those who possess or know the older chronicle, it will appear as a valuable and delightful supplement. But even one already acquainted with the salient features of the life of David Scott, and with the major portion of his work, cannot fail to be interested in a record narrated in so pleasant a style and with such evident earnestness. Mr. Gray's enthusiasm for his subject never leads him into extravagance either of judgment or description. He writes in the full conviction that "the time has surely come when, if Scott's works were only more widely known, they would command recognition and win praise"—a conviction doubtless shared by many, and which will surely be endorsed by those who in this volume make their first acquaintance with the life of the man, and with his work as represented by some admirable reproductions. In addition to thorough knowledge of his subject, Mr. Gray is fortunate in having that genuine catholicity of taste without which there can be no true art-criticism; but of especial value to him, in the present instance, has been his acquaintance with the designs of Blake and Rossetti among the dead, of Mr. Burne-Jones, Mr. Frederick Sandys, and others among the living—designs which have all been produced in more or less the same spirit as that which animated the imaginative artist who, at the early age of twenty-five, executed the "Monograms of Man."

David Scott was born at Edinburgh in 1806, coming, as his latest biographer says, of a family that could count their descent back for several generations through ancestors of a stout burgher sort. His father was an engraver of considerable repute in his day, and it was to the same profession the young artist was dedicated, by parental authority more than by voluntary act. To the circumstances of his early life in the now dingy quarter of St. Leonards the peculiar genius of David Scott evidently owed a great deal, but whether he did not gain therefrom almost as much harm as good is open to question.

What he lacked most of all, as an artist, was a keen sense of beauty as beauty, and there can hardly be a doubt that if his early years had brought him more of the loveliness of life he would have gained much artistically, even, perhaps, to the extent of a comparative mastery over form. But the old house, "with strange winding passages in it leading to disused lumber-rooms," was not a cheerful abode for a strongly imaginative child—not, indeed, because of its old wainscoted chambers and dark narrow corridors, but because of the spiritual atmosphere which weighed down all joyousness, emanating from that sombre Presbyterianism which still lurks in that country where its hold became firmest. "About the home itself," says Mr. Gray,

"there always hung something of gloom and sadness. The father was of grave temperament, deeply and sombrely religious, suffering, too, from feeble and broken health. Four sons, all of them older than David, had been removed by death; and the mother, her thoughts brooding upon those who were gone, would often address the living children by the names of the dead."

Such an atmosphere naturally affected deeply a lad of David's temperament. As a youth his mind was greatly occupied with theological questions; "providence, fore-knowledge, will, and fate" afforded him endless themes for discussion; and his early literary efforts took the shape of "Odes on Death."

The lives of most artists are specially devoid of incident; they work, they marry, they fail, or they approximately succeed, and their day comes quietly to them at last as to the great majority of their fellow-men. Now and again something of romance attaches itself to the name of some painter, as, for instance, in the circumstance of the untimely death of Henri Regnault in one of the last sorties from Paris in 1871; but, as a rule, even this is absent, and the biographer has to chronicle little that would be of interest if deprived of the attraction of his subject's personality. The life of David Scott was no exception to the general rule. By the time he was twenty he had discarded that profession of engraving for which his ardently imaginative bent of mind little suited him; but, though he at once settled down as an original artist, two years elapsed before he exhibited his first picture, "The Hopes of Early Genius dispelled by Death." What the young painter accomplished previous to his visit to Italy comprises some of his most characteristic work. In addition to such pictures as "Adam and Eve singing their Morning Hymn," "Nimrod," "The Dead Sarpedon borne by Death and Sleep," and "The Death of Sappho," he, in 1831, produced his striking "Monograms of Man," a series of six etched designs, exhibiting remarkable thought and artistic grasp for one so young. It was in Rome that the full import of his own half-guessed-at function came home to him. More than by any other master he was influenced by Michael Angelo—an influence that is very perceptible throughout all his subsequent work. Yet he made but one direct copy of a single work by the painter of "The Last Judgment;" indeed, his copy of Michael Angelo's "Delphic Sibyl" is the only thing of the kind he seems to have done. At Rome, however, he painted some characteristic and powerful works, the

best known of which is his "Discord; or, the Household Gods destroyed;" and there also he wrote much, having pondered long and frequently over problems arising in the course of his own experience. From among his generalisations the following may be quoted:—"Art is produced in abeyance [*sic*] to intellect by Michael Angelo, to morals by Raphael, and to impressions of sense by Titian."

The remainder of the artist's comparatively short life—his return to Scotland, his bitter disappointments, his consistent adherence to what he considered his special mission, and, lastly, his swift decline and death—is narrated by Mr. Gray with real sympathy in a few graphic pages.

Mr. Gray's judgment on the works of Scott is invariably well considered; and, if it is not easy to agree with him in his high estimate of the famous "Discord," his eulogy of "The Traitor's Gate" is not likely to be gainsaid. Of the twenty-six reproductions none is wholly unsatisfactory, and the greater number are admirable. The printing in colours of "Man and his Conscience" is very successful—a design, it may be remembered, which was most poetically described by the late Oliver Madox Brown in one of his stories, and which shows a man fleeing along the desolate marge of a wild gray sea—the sea of mortal life—while ever behind him races his relentless twin-self, his conscience. The small plate of "Adam and Eve" is delightful, and shows Scott in his most delicate and refined mood; "Nimrod, the Mighty Hunter," who has chased a deer to the summit of some mountain-peak, and there pierced it with his great javelin just as the rosy light of dawn breaks in the east, is an autotype reproduction of the oil painting; and the six "Monograms of Man" are direct impressions from the original plates. Among the most pleasing of the other illustrations are the two from the "Ancient Mariner" series, "Ariel and Caliban," "Vasco di Gama rounding the Cape," the "Angels crying, Holy, Holy, Holy," the "Procession of Unknown Powers," and "The Footprint of the Omnipotent." To obtain some clear idea of the power and originality of Scott's more imaginative designs it is almost necessary to turn to these reproductions, for the originals are rare and seldom to be found in one collection; and to no pleasanter guide or biographer than Mr. Gray could any reader or student entrust himself.

As a rule, as Mr. Ruskin has remarked, monochrome seems to be the especially appropriate vehicle of that art "which is mainly that of imagination and thought rather than of mere sensation;" but, while this general rule would apply to most of the compositions of David Scott, it would not do so invariably. Mr. Gray's words will best describe an exception:—

"It is interesting to compare the 'Sarpedon' of Scott with Mr. W. B. Richmond's rendering of the same subject exhibited in the Grosvenor Gallery of 1879. In the English artist's great canvas of the monochrome we have academic skill and finish, and an impressive sense of amplitude in the moonlit space of sky and sea, against which is seen the downward sweep of the spirits that bear the dead hero. In Scott's picture the grim presences loom out from the blackness of a night swept clear of moon and stars, a darkness dense, and that could be felt;

yet the work is full of colour—in the pallor of Death, the rosy flesh-tints of Sleep, and the dark crimson poppies of his chaplet. There is a weird and tragic power in this conception of the three figures, their limbs twining and involved, their bodies pressed each to each, as though Sleep and Death, and the man they carry, had become indeed one flesh."

Mr. Gray has very considerable faculty for terse and vivid description, an invaluable quality in an art-critic, who can convey so much more to a reader's mind by acute suggestion than by many almost inevitably confusing details of fact. The following is an example:—

"The 'Sappho and Anacreon,' a piece of strong masculine colour, is a scene of feast and revelry, a triumph of the glowing things of sense. The white-skinned poetess, clasped by the brown vine-crowned Anacreon, holds aloft her lyre. The scene is a pavilion, richly hung with crimson curtains, and open overhead to the blue. On the floor are strewn shed roses and other blossoms, an emptied wine-goblet, and a flute untouched of finger. And, if we ask, 'What of the end?' there seems some hint of solemn warning in the beautiful grave face of the Cupid to the left, and in the long upright line of sky that is seen beside him growing keen and pale towards evening, and pierced by the dark finger of a single poplar."

Scott has been called the "Scottish Blake;" but, despite a strong affinity between the genius of the two men, there is no doubt that the English visionary and the Scottish dreamer differed widely on one point. The difference lay in temperament: David Scott had more of weakness, more of mere baseless dissatisfaction, more of the elements of moral and artistic shipwreck, than the serene and joyful singer of the *Songs of Innocence*. In the words of Mr. Gray, "there was wanting to him that calmness and perfect faith which gave such a gladness and beauty to the life of Blake."

Whether Scott was so much a colourist as Mr. Gray would have us believe is open to doubt; as to his slight grasp of form there can be no question. After all, the artist of the "Monograms of Man" will be remembered chiefly because of his individuality, because he stands alone, because his most characteristic designs are as unique as those of the English poet-artist he at times so closely resembles, or as the "Melancholia" of Dürer. In the highest art, as in the truest poetry, form is not everything, nay, more, it is wholly secondary to emotion, whether the passion of the heart or the intellect, wholly subservient to intensity. Nothing in art or poetry will live by form alone; in perfect emotion only is there saving grace.

WILLIAM SHARP.

THE EXHIBITION AT THE BURLINGTON CLUB.

THE present exhibition of drawings of architectural subjects is of much interest and variety. It is, indeed, too varied for specialists; but, as explained in the Preface to the Catalogue, it is partly experimental, and the committee was prevented by circumstances from limiting it to any very special class. Its diversity has, however, the benefit of making it agreeable to a large number, and both the architect and the amateur will find in it plenty to study and admire. The works shown comprise purely architectural drawings like the designs of Inigo

Jones for Whitehall Palace, lent by the Queen, topographical scenes of archaeological interest like Hollar's views in London in the seventeenth century, and others like the abbey by Girtin and Turner, in which the picturesque is paramount. But it is not without homogeneity, for these three classes blend into one another by degrees almost imperceptible, and the subjects of the various drawings are all architectural. Out of many things to be learned from the collection taken as a whole is the interdependence of the two arts of painting and architecture. We learn also what excellent draughtsmen of architecture some painters have been, and what clever painters some of our architects. Between these two classes lie the topographical draughtsmen, who have done so much to stimulate the love of architecture, and who were the founders of our great national school of water-colour painting. The exhibition is, as we have said, experimental, but it is an experiment which can scarcely fail to be fruitful. We see in the miscellaneous collection what may well be the germs of more than one more special exhibition.

Nothing, for instance, could be more interesting than a collection purely designed to show the rise of the water-colour school out of the illustrations to works on the archaeology of Great Britain. As in Italy in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, so in England in the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth, the love of antiquity—the archaeological interest in the remains of ancient art—preceded the development of a Renaissance, accompanied in both cases by a fresh study of nature, the research of new methods, and the production of original works of art. Such men as the Sandbys and Dayes, the Maltons and Thomas Hearn, by their "picturesque" treatment of architecture and their "picturesque views" of places, gradually led the way from mere draughtsmanship to the study of the light and air, of the trees and the water, with which their subjects were surrounded; and in due time came Turner and Girtin, who found in the experience of these men a soil ready made for the germination of their artistic genius. By Girtin there is but one drawing here; but this, a view of Jedburgh Abbey, is broad and masterly, showing how much more quickly he ripened than Turner. Sure, confident, and expressive in every touch, original in colour, and broad in treatment, it tells us that Girtin knew what he wished to do, and went straight to his end without hesitation. The broadest drawing by Turner here is of a cloister arch in Evesham Abbey, lent also by Mr. James Worthington, but it is less original in touch than Girtin's, and more conventional in colour. There has seldom been a better opportunity afforded of studying the cautious but rapid progress made by Turner in his early years before he emancipated himself from his architectural bondage. Until he went to Yorkshire, in 1797, his work was mainly architectural in subject. The list of his thirty-eight contributions to the Royal Academy between 1790 and 1798 is, with some half-dozen exceptions, of this character; and here you can trace him from his boyish efforts when in Mr. Hardwick's office to the perfect mastery of his craft. In its way the drawing of Ely Cathedral, lent by Mr. Winkworth, and probably that exhibited in 1796, was never excelled by himself or anyone else. Other drawings of singular interest are the "Gateway of Lambeth Palace" and a "Sketch of a Building after a Fire," both lent by Mr. P. C. Hardwick. The former was possibly Turner's first "exhibit" at the Royal Academy (in 1790), and the latter may perhaps be identified with the drawing of the Pantheon after the fire which appears in the Catalogue for 1792. His finely drawn and dexterously coloured drawing of "Leicester Abbey," belonging to Mr. Jackson, is hung near two fine examples of Thomas

Hearne, and affords an admirable opportunity of comparison between the accomplished work of the elder artist and that of the young draughtsman who was soon to leave him so far behind. The other drawings by Turner are full of interest, and one, the "Interior of Westminster Abbey," lent by Mr. John Morris, is almost as fine as the "Ely." Other very interesting subjects for comparison are the drawings of Edridge and Prout, from which it would seem that the broken and expressive touch of the latter master was employed by Edridge, who was fifteen years his senior. He was also the senior of Turner by six years, and in drawing both architecture and trees must be considered to have led the way. Some drawings of Paul Sandby and Thomas Malton, the masters of Turner, and one by Dayes, the master of Girtin, are also of great interest to the students of water-colour painting. A fine drawing by James Malton, and a noble "Interior of Westminster Abbey" by Frederick Nash, should not be overlooked by those who wish to see to what skill Turner's seniors arrived. A brilliant little sketch by Bonington should also be noticed.

Another very interesting part of the collection suggests that the unfulfilled designs for the improvement of London might of themselves furnish an interesting exhibition in the future. Among the drawings of this class are the projects of Allom for a stately line of buildings on the banks of the Thames, those of Inigo Jones already mentioned, and Mr. Decimus Burton's for the still incomplete arches at Hyde Park Corner.

What we have said has far from exhausted the interest of the exhibition. Of beautiful but more purely architectural work, the drawings of Blore and Coney, and the Pugins, of admirable sketches like those of Prout and Cotman, of finished pictures like those of W. W. Deane, there are enough, without other help, to repay a visit. We would call special attention to the twenty-three sheets of various designs by Inigo Jones lent by the Duke of Devonshire, which have been made the subject of an interesting note by Mr. Eustace Balfour.

COSMO MONKHOUSE.

EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND.

EXCAVATIONS AT SAN.

DURING the last three or four weeks of exploration on the site of Tanis, Mr. W. M. Flinders Petrie has been working simultaneously at various points both within and without the huge wall of Pisebkhenu. Beyond this wall, about a mile to the southward, a singular avenue of large granite blocks has long excited the curiosity of archaeologists. Twelve on each side, they lie due east and west, resting merely on the surface of the soil, and appearing at first sight to lead to nothing. Concluding that they must point the way to a temple, Mariette moved some of these blocks, sunk two or three pits in the line of the avenue, and cleared a space at the farther end, but with no result save the discovery of some remains of a brick enclosure and the leg of a basalt statue. Mr. Petrie, attracted in his turn by this mysterious avenue, and observing that the ground thereabout is thickly strewn with limestone chips and lime-slag, thought that he too would try to find the vanished temple. He therefore began digging, and his efforts have been rewarded by the discovery of (1) a large block, evidently from some building—it is sculptured on one side with a Ptolemaic king adoring Osiris and Isis, the spaces being filled in with "a quantity of inscription;" (2) innumerable fragments of statues, including part of a large bas-relief of a queen wearing the vulture head-dress; (3) a limestone pavement, together with

some blocks of a gateway, and the remains of what appears to have been a small sandstone pylon. To the already ascertained fact that Tanis was a flourishing place under the period of Greek rule we may now, therefore, add that one or more of the Ptolemies so far patronised the city as to endow it with a temple.* In the soil of the avenue itself, strange to say, Mr. Petrie's Arabs turned up a number of lancet-shaped bone pins, about two inches in length, well pointed at one end, but roughly finished at the other.

The great wall of Pisebkhenu, it will be remembered,† is eighty feet in thickness, and still in places some twenty feet in height. Its continuity is broken by two large gaps, which doubtless indicate the position of two gateways. Private houses of various periods—pre-Ptolemaic, Ptolemaic, and Roman—have been built against and upon this wall, their ruins forming part of the mass. A few other houses are found grouped, however, in a spot described by Mr. Petrie as situate "on the north side of the great pass between the mounds east of the temple." This pass, and the other similar pass on the west side, must, he thinks, have been protected by law as highways, since the space would otherwise have been encroached upon, and in time filled up. Along the sides of this east gap are two rows of large detached houses, four or five on each side of the passageway, consequently looking north and south, and facing each other. "They probably belonged," says Mr. Petrie, "to magnates who could trespass on the building laws, and who, therefore, planted their houses in the most convenient and desirable place." These houses are now in course of excavation. Some, if not all, have perished by fire, their contents apparently having been buried in the ruins. Considering the masses of burning wood and bricks which fell in at the time of the fire, and which now have to be removed, it is surprising to learn how many valuable and interesting objects have escaped destruction. Though but two houses had been attacked and only partly excavated when Mr. Petrie's latest report was despatched, we read of the discovery of a large quantity of burnt and carbonised papyri, of a variety of domestic utensils in granite and basalt, of pottery and alabaster deities, of amphorae curiously decorated with grotesque ornaments in relief, of some splendid specimens of blue-glaze ware; of an important iconic statuette twenty-one inches in height, with a demotic inscription along the base; and of a great store of weights, coins, keys, iron nails, broken bronze vessels, moulds, bone-pins similar to those before described, &c., &c. Part of an ivory tessera bears the letters . . . *rw* . . .; and a large spouted dish, shaped somewhat like a horse-collar, bears an impressed stamp $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{O} & \text{V} \\ \text{C} & \text{O} \end{smallmatrix}$ which looks as if it had belonged to the canteen of the Fifth Cohort. A granite basin weighing eighty pounds; a Phœnician (or Babylonian) terra-cotta Venus; and a broken bas-relief slab in the Assyrian style, representing an Androsphinx with recurved wings, are also worthy of mention. Most curious of all, however, is a piece of glass, which Mr. Petrie describes as "colourless; plano-convex; 2 inches 6" diameter and 5" thick; the curved side spherical. It looks as if intended for a condensing lens; but is coated with a pearly decomposition which prevents experiments being made with it." Another house has yielded a charming Greek vase, the subject being a little boy crawling on the ground with a leading-string tied round him under the arms; the figure red, on a black

* See Mr. W. M. Flinders Petrie's report on "The Site of the Great Temple of San" (the ACADEMY, June 14, 1884).

† See Mr. Petrie's report on "The Great Temple of San" (the ACADEMY, May 15, 1884).

ground. Weights of various sizes and materials have also been found from time to time in the ruins of private houses. Among these are a basalt specimen weighing 6,305 grains, of which Mr. Petrie remarks that "it seems to be fifty shekels of 126 grains;" also a curious bronze weight, which, although of the "kat" standard, is of the Assyrian barrel form, and weighs 142 grains, from which Mr. Petrie deducts three or four for carbonation, so leaving 138 or 139 grains. A square weight of eighty-eight grains has also been found in a house of the Roman period. In a Ptolemaic house excavated about eight weeks ago was found a complete set of three weights, value five, two, and one "kat." Of these Mr. Petrie reported as follows:—

"They weigh 728 grains, 289 grains, and 150 grains respectively; but, allowing for increase by carbonation, they were originally about 692 grains, 279 grains, and 138 grains respectively, which is very concordant. In any case, they belonged to the light 'kat' of 140 grains, and not to the heavy one of 146 grains. This shows that the light 'kat' belongs to a late period."

The latest metrological find occurred the other day in a Ptolemaic house, and is described as being of the usual "kat" shape, but not of the true "kat" weight, for it weighs 130 grains. Mr. Petrie allows three or four grains for carbonation, and conjectures that it must be a shekel.

The Egyptian "kat," it may be added, was the middle weight of three which are known to us by inscriptions and specimens—namely, the "ten," the "kat," and the "pek."

AMELIA B. EDWARDS,

Hon. Sec. Egypt Exploration Fund.

[In consequence of a misunderstanding, a line was unfortunately omitted from Mr. W. M. Flinders Petrie's report on "The Site of the Great Temple of San" in the ACADEMY of last week. In the second column of that report, where mention is made of the only statue of Rameses III. which is found among the ruins, the sentence in question should read thus:—"Of Seti II. there is but one block, and of Rameses III. but one statue." This "one block" of Seti II. forms an important link in the historical chain of royal names discovered on building blocks at Tanis; for it shows that the successor of Menepthah not only surcharged his cartouche upon the statues of his predecessors, but that he must have added to the temple or its dependencies.]

THE FOUNTAINE SALE.

THE operations of a syndicate, to which reference is made in another column, would cause any detailed account of the Fountaine Sale to be ridiculous and misleading, since so many of the objects have found but a temporary resting-place, and not a permanent home. We append, however, the prices realised for the moment at Christie's of certain of the principal objects, on which public curiosity has been most fixed, and as to which it has been most genuine. The collection at Narford, though unnecessarily extensive, was undoubtedly of rare interest. The better part of it was brought together in the last century by Sir Andrew Fountaine, an accomplished gentleman of Norfolk, who, indeed, succeeded in amassing more than has been lately retained, for he sold his medals to the Lord Pembroke, the Duke of Devonshire, and the Venetian ambassador of the period, and others of his fine things were destroyed by a fire at White's Chocolate House, where he stayed. Still, there remained an interesting and unsurpassed assemblage of Palissy ware, of Limoges enamels, of Henri Deux ware, and of majolica; and to the treasures of majolica already massed together, a descendant of Sir

Andrew—the Mr. Andrew Fountaine who died eleven years ago—added some of the best instances dispersed during his lifetime. Thus the Narford Collection came to be, both by subtractions and additions, what we have lately known it. There remains only to record some principal prices fetched by the best pieces as they passed this week under the hammer in King Street.

A famous Faenza plate, dated 1508, and engraved in Delange's *Recueil des Faïences italiennes* (one of the three books which this learned person has given to the world), sold on Monday for 920 guineas—it was said, to a Parisian dealer. An Urbino plate, which was numbered 2,050 in the Bernal Collection, and which was subsequently in the collection of M. Roussel, of Paris, fetched 375 guineas; and a Pessaro lusted dish, with portraits of Giovanni Sforza, Count of Pessaro, and of his mother-in-law, Camilla da Marsana, of about the date of 1486, sold for 270 guineas. Of the Palissy ware, "the Briot ewer" was in some respects the finest instance. It is engraved in the *Monographie de l'Œuvre de Bernard Palissy*, and its design is attributed, with what reason we know not, to Palissy's great brother in art and in adventurous life, Benvenuto Cellini. An oval Palissy cup, with a figure of Ceres, fetched 800 guineas, and a pair of ewers 1,510 guineas. A large oval cistern, engraved in Marryatt as well as in Delange, realised the gigantic sum of 1,810 guineas; and another oval cistern, similarly distinguished by reproduction in both these authorities, fetched 1,050 guineas. On the same day, among the Limoges enamels, there was sold an antique-shaped ewer, in coloured enamels, with soldiers on horseback carrying trophies on one side, and on the other sixteen female figures playing on different musical instruments. This was signed "Susanne Court," and fetched 1,250 guineas. A tinted *grisaille* cup fetched 600 guineas.

On Tuesday, among the Limoges enamels, there was particularly noticeable a set of twelve *grisaille* plates, with subjects from the story of Psyche, which realised 310 guineas. They were exquisite alike in conception and in ornamentation. A pair of tiny salt-cellars fetched 430 guineas, and 800 guineas was given for a fountain on a triangular base—the whole only nine inches high, and bearing the cypher "D. D." in two oval medallions. The compiler of the Catalogue averred that this remarkable piece of enamel was probably made for Diane de Poitiers by Leonard le Limousin. This and several other examples of Limoges were pieces of curious interest, though not equalling the oval-shaped dish, with sunk centre, which was sold later in the week, and of which we shall say a word next week. But, in truth, the chief attraction of Tuesday's sale was the Henri Deux ware. There were but three pieces of it, and one had been, it is announced, rather badly broken; but such is the rarity of Henri Deux, and such undoubtedly the mechanical, if not precisely the artistic, exquisiteness of its workmanship, that huge prices were commanded. A *biberon*, formed as a vase, with handles on each side and across the cover, realised 1,010 guineas; and a *mortier à cre*, the lower part of the bowl spirally fluted, sold for 1,500 guineas. But the sensation of the day's sale was undoubtedly the little Henri Deux flambeau, twelve inches high, whose appearance before the rostrum was the signal for applause—chiefly, it may be satirically remarked, among a crowd who were unable to see it. The little piece, however invisible to the mass of innocents who took its beauty for granted, was, we may add, of really unique quality. It was bought, we are given to understand, by a private purchaser, for 3,500 guineas, having been started at 1,000 guineas.

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

MR. BROWNING has permitted Mr. Dunthorne to reprint his poem of "The Pied Piper of Hamelin." The text, accompanied by a series of quaint line-with-line emblems by Mr. W. H. Hooper, leaves the Chiswick Press in time to reach subscribers for the choicer states of Mr. Macbeth's etching of Mr. Pinwell's study of "The Piper" on June 28—the six-hundredth anniversary, according to tradition, of the event narrated. Like Meissonier's pictures, we understand that Mr. Hooper's designs were drawn on a large scale, and have been reduced, together with the text, by the Typographic Etching Company to the *brochure de luxe* form in which the little masterpiece is now printed.

EXTRAVAGANT as has been the notice bestowed in some quarters upon the art sale that has taken place during the present week, and uninstructed as has been the enthusiasm of those who have hurried to Christie's at the bidding of one daily newspaper, there can be no doubt that the collection lately removed from Narford, in Norfolk, was in its own kind unsurpassed. The Fountaine Collection, though it ought by no means as a whole to have been bought by the Government, contains, among its mass of objects, much that the State might profitably own; and we wish that the munificence of private individuals might yet endow the national museums with some of the finer pieces of majolica, of Limoges, or even of Henri Deux ware, though of that most rare ware it is asserted that South Kensington does already possess its full share of specimens. It seems that the Government declined to make a special grant for the purchase of certain costly articles; but so desirous have several amateurs and, it must be added, several dealers shown themselves that Government should have time to reconsider its decision that it was found possible to establish a syndicate, whose agents were armed with powers to buy, for the time being, what they reckoned most desirable. It is intended to hold the pieces so bought for a while, and to submit them to the Government with a view to purchase eventually. What is not taken—and it is yet possible that nothing will be taken—will then be re-sold. The funds guaranteed by the members of the syndicate will be drawn upon in case of loss; while, if the proceeds of the second sale should exceed the prices paid under the hammer this week, the surplus will be bestowed on the British Museum. There is no doubt every reason to have sympathy with the objects of the syndicate, but it is questionable how far they can be attained. Furthermore, it would be a bad precedent to establish were a private organisation, however pure its intentions, to step in, at every important sale, to relieve the Government from the duty of a prompt decision. The Government should know its own mind, and it should know it at the right time; and—in most cases, though we do not say in all—its decision, even when faulty, should be accepted as final. Upon it rests the responsibility of its own mistakes. And, to our minds, one of the best and one of the most obviously disinterested methods which the enthusiastic amateur or dealer could adopt, when Government is inclined to be what some people would call "stingy," and others "economical of public money," would be to buy upon his own account, and then to give to a national or local museum an object of art which he considers especially desirable. If the country at large is fairly wealthy, it is certain that individuals are pre-eminently so, and we would urge upon the fortunate amateur an increased measure of reliance upon his own power to bestow.

THIS the fifth year of Lord Ronald Gower's *Great Historic Galleries of England* is to be entirely devoted to the Northbrook Gallery.

The first part has at last made its appearance, having been delayed by difficulties in the method selected for the reproduction of the pictures. It contains eight fine photographic plates, printed directly on to the paper. They include the "Madonna and Child" ascribed to Raphael, but thought by others to be a Lo Spagna or a Eusebio di San Giorgio, or a Timoteo Viti; the "Daughter of Herodias with the Head of the Baptist"—another fine picture of much-disputed authorship, but traditionally attributed to Giorgione; "The Holy Family," by Fra Bartolommeo, from the Hamilton Collection; a Crivelli; and a Bugiardini. The others are of the Spanish school—a portrait of a son of Philip II. of Spain, by Coello; and two magnificent works by Murillo, the "Immaculate Conception," once in the Le Brun Gallery, and the famous portrait of Andres di Andrade. As usual, the information given about each picture is full and accurate.

WE learn from the *Scotsman* that the Ayrshire and Wigtonshire Archaeological Society has been exploring the cave on the seashore in Glasserton parish known as the cave of St. Ninian, which has been associated from time immemorial with the earliest apostle of Christianity in Scotland.

"When the surface rubbish was cleared away, it was found that stone steps led down to a regularly paved floor, extending from a rudely built wall across the entrance to the end of the cave. Close to this entrance, but outside the wall, was a large stone with an artificial depression on it, which might have served as a receptacle for holy water, as a natural drip from the top of the cave falls into it. A very well constructed stone drain leads from this to the outside. Inside the cave several fragments of apparently very old crosses were discovered; and on one of the stones of the floor, immediately below an early incised cross in the rock, is inscribed, in Roman letters, 'SANCTI . . . r.' Immediately outside the wall, and close to it, at a depth of several feet from the surface, was found a human skeleton in a very remarkable position, and in fair preservation."

The operations were conducted under the personal supervision of Sir Herbert Maxwell, who will prepare a detailed account of the results, with drawings and plans.

Correction.—In the ACADEMY of last week the address of Mr. W. Thompson Watkin, author of *Roman Cheshire*, was given wrongly. It ought to be 242 (not 22) West Derby Road, Liverpool.

THE STAGE.

TIME time has gone by when the beginning of the season of French plays in London constituted an important dramatic event. Singularly little variety has of late been introduced into the playbills of performances in a foreign tongue, and M. Mayer, the manager of French plays at the Gaiety, has but scanty novelty to provide. M^{me}. Judic, M^{me}. Sarah Bernhardt, and the others have now somewhat over-familiar names; we are too well acquainted with their talents to be greatly stirred by the annual exhibition of them. Perhaps the luxury of costly stalls somehow fails to be appreciated quite as much as it used to be, and certainly it is remembered that we have far less to learn from the French in the matter of acting than we had some years ago. The French system of training produced a certain delicacy of execution; it was never able to produce genius. The appearance of genius in this as in every other art is a matter of accident; and as regards that accident, if the French have at the present time M^{me}. Sarah Bernhardt, we have Mr. Irving and Mrs. Kendal. But it was with regard to the secondary actors or those of the rank and file that the difference in merit between the English and the French used to be most marked, and it is here that an equality is now not so very far from

being established. When nothing was ever done at the English theatre with *ensemble* and effect—when we revelled in Adelphi guests and were content for a presentable walking gentleman to drop his h's and to retain his hat in the society of a lady—there was doubtless visible a painful difference between the performance of a comedy in England and in France. But all that has been changed. We have not only advanced; we have advanced with rapid strides. With managers like Mr. Hare at the St. James's, Mr. Cecil and Mr. Clayton at the Court, Mr. Bancroft at the Haymarket, and Mr. Barrett at the Princess's, the *ensemble* of a performance is sure to be attended to. The better-class public has even become a little exacting in this matter, and quite sure to insist upon the right thing being done. We record the change with pardonable satisfaction, even if, while chronicling it, we must be grateful to that French example which has led to our own present improvement. At the Gaiety, during the present week, Mdme. Judic has been appearing in "La Cosaque," and Mdme. Sarah Bernhardt opens on June 30, possibly with "Ruy Blas."

NOR to count for the moment the elaborate record of Mr. Irving's American tour which has been issued by Mr. Hatton, and of which we have already spoken, two volumes of professed biography concerned with this distinguished artist have but lately been published. The first was by Mr. Austin Brereton; but we were not favoured with a copy of it, and are comparatively ignorant of its contents. The second, which is published by Mr. Fisher Unwin, is written by Mr. Frederic Daly; and, in place of the different illustrations of Mr. Irving in character which bedecked the volume of Mr. Brereton, we have a graceful, but rather finicky, etching of Mr. Irving by M. Lalauze. Did M. Lalauze ever see Mr. Irving, we wonder? If he did, what he saw in him appears to have been chiefly a striking resemblance to M. Sardou. But to the book itself. Mr. Daly's too continuous jealousy for the honour of Mr. Irving makes the tone of the volume—whether for the moment it is concerned with the praise of the actor or with the dispraise of those few critics who have not liked him—somewhat monotonous. But when Mr. Daly can forget the fact of Mr. Irving's phenomenal triumph, and can forget likewise the existence of Mr. William Archer, and can address himself simply to the subject before him, he writes thoughtfully and in a way that we respect. His analysis of certain of the parts assumed by Mr. Irving is at times keen, and generally sound. The book derives additional value from its including what we take to be a verbatim report of very many of Mr. Irving's public utterances. Mr. Irving always speaks to the point; he is never diffuse; he expresses an opinion with judgment; and—though readers of this volume will not necessarily be aware of the fact—his manner in public or semi-public speech is one of delightful ease and *bonhomie*. Furthermore, the dry humour which could hardly be foreign to the character of an actor like Mr. Irving, who plays so many and such various parts, and who is inevitably as great a social favourite as he is a favourite of the public, comes out in many of his speeches. He said at least two excellent things in the provinces last autumn before he set sail for America—the one, when he told the Provost of Glasgow that had that worthy and Mr. Irving lived two centuries ago the Provost would have committed Mr. Irving to durance vile, doubtless with characteristic grace and courtesy; and the other, when he said at Liverpool that he had many recollections connected with that town, and that not the least lasting of them was of the day, eighteen years since, when he stood on the steps of the Alexandra Theatre, and reflected that he was

out of an engagement, and wondered what on earth he should do next. Mr. Daly's book contains a long list of the parts played by Mr. Irving in London since he first acted Doricourt in "The Belle's Stratagem" on October 6, 1866. When one reads this, and all the accompanying record of the actor's great achievements, one can forgive the occasionally extravagant enthusiasm that has inspired Mr. Daly, nor can one then allow one's self to think with more than a touch of genial humour of the several instances afforded by this book of Mr. Irving's and Miss Terry's perfect state of preparedness for every incident that was to befall them. There was never a moment when either actor or actress was not equal to the occasion, and the occasion had more than once a fair claim to be considered extraordinary.

MUSIC.

GERMAN OPERA AND RECENT CONCERTS.

WAGNER'S "Die Meistersinger" was given again at Covent Garden on Friday evening, June 13, with three changes in the cast. Herr Oberländer was by no means an improvement on Herr Gudehus as the Walther, but there was more life about Herr Reichmann, the new personator of Hans Sachs, and the small but important part of Kothner was well sung and acted by Herr Scheidemantel. The performance of the Opera was, on the whole, better than on the opening night. We missed the enthusiasm shown by the public two years ago, but we have already hinted at the cause: the fault lies neither with the music nor the conductor. "Tannhäuser" was given on Saturday morning. Herr Stritt, who took the part of the weak-minded minstrel, is a good actor, but the music was beyond his strength. It will be sufficient to say of Mdme. Biro de Marion (Elisabeth) and Fräulein Cramer (Venus) that they were not all that could be desired. And now, having fulfilled one part of a critic's duty, let us turn to the other and more agreeable one. First, let us mention Herr Scheidemantel: his Wolfram was quite a feature of the performance, and the applause which followed his singing of the song to the Evening Star in the third act showed how ready the public always are to acknowledge merit. His voice is of excellent quality, and he uses it naturally and therefore with good effect. The rendering of the overture was another success which roused the audience to loud demonstrations of approval. With one exception the chorus sang remarkably well, and for their meritorious efforts generally we have to thank Herr Carl Armbruster, who has had charge of the choral music. The Opera was attractively put upon the stage. We have to acknowledge receipt of a letter from Herr Franke, expressing regret for the unfortunate confusion on the "Lohengrin" night to which we alluded last week.

The programme of the ninth and last Richter concert, on Monday evening, June 16, contained three masterpieces and a novelty. Joachim Raff's Prelude to Shakspeare's "Romeo and Juliet," possibly the very last of his compositions, was heard for the first time in England. What we have written on various occasions respecting Raff's later works applies also to this "Vorspiel;" it possesses the interest which naturally belongs to the latest utterances of a great writer, but it lacks the charm and logical development of his ripest productions. Such, at any rate, is the impression made on us after a first hearing. The performance of Brahms' "Schicksalslied" was a very fine one so far as concerned the orchestra. The choir sang with precision and intelligence, but the tone of the voices was far from good, for the sopranos were shrill and the basses of poor quality. For similar reasons the second

part of the Choral Symphony was not so impressive as some of the renderings of past seasons; and the singers, Frau Schuch-Proska, Fräulein Schaernack, Herr Oberländer, and Herr Wiegand, in the solos, proved anything but satisfactory: Herr Oberländer's singing was, indeed, very coarse. The overture to "Tannhäuser" came before the Symphony; it was not only the finest performance of the evening, but one of the best we ever heard under Herr Richter's baton. Frau Schuch-Proska sang in a pleasing manner an *aria* from "Figaro." Three concerts are announced for the autumn, and the usual series of nine next summer. Herr Richter is always welcome; this year, apart from his concerts, there has been no orchestral music of any importance in London.

Mdme. Frickenhaus and Herr J. Ludwig gave the third concert of their present series at the Prince's Hall last Thursday week. We are unable to devote to it all the space which it deserves, but the excellent performances may be mentioned. Mdme. Frickenhaus was heard in Schumann's Sonata in G minor (op. 22); her reading of the first movement was not quite to our taste, but in the rest of the work she proved herself a clever and intelligent player, and thoroughly merited the applause bestowed on her. She also took part in Saint-Saëns' Piano-forte Quartett (op. 41) and Beethoven's Piano and Violin Sonata (op. 96). The programme ended with a Quartett for Strings in E flat by Dittersdorf, one of Haydn's contemporaries. It is instructive to listen to the works of men whose names were once famous, but now almost forgotten. The Quartett was played by Messrs. Ludwig, Collins, Zerbini, and Albert. Miss Ambler was the vocalist. The hall was crowded. J. S. SHEDLOCK.

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